North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM

VOL. II. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1851. NO. 14.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS.

TO my old friends and the public generally, I am pleased to say, that I am now prepared at my

New Establishment, the

NOVELTY WORKS

IN THE

CITY OF RALEIGH,

North Carolina,

To execute in the very best manner, Locomotive and Stationary

STEAM ENGINES,

Saw and Grist Mills, Mill Gearing,

MACHINERY,

of every description,

IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS,

in every variety,

SCREW CUTTING,

of any desired length and calibre; having the most improved machinery for the purpose to be found North or South.

I employ none but the very best workmen, and expect to put out none but the very best work.

The Novelty Works are under the exclusive management of a practical Machinist, Mr. H. G. BRUCE, who has no superior as an Engineer and Machinist in any country. This establishment was erected exclusively for the benefit of the Citizens of North Carolina, and I can assure them that they need not go out of the State for anything in the above line of business, as I challenge the World to produce a finer STEAM ENGINE or a better MILL than can be purchased at my establishment.

I am now manufacturing several large and small

STEAM ENGINES

for Saw Mills to which, and to my facilities for Manufacturing them, I would respectfully, call the attention of the public.

All Communications must be post-paid and directed to SILAS BURNS,

Raleigh, N. C.

November 14, 1851. 4—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.,

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,

Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 49—

NORTH CAROLINA MUSIC STORE,

K. W. PETERSILIA,

One Door North of the City Hall, Fay. St.

RALEIGH, N. C.

From the liberal patronage which the Subscriber has received since his establishment in business, he has been enabled not only to replenish but to extend his stock, and

IS NOW OPENING

A Splendid Assortment of New and Popular Music

and a larger and better selected variety of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

than has ever before been offered in this State.

He is also prepared to furnish Gilt Frames of any size with or without pictures.

Also materials for Drawing, as engravings for patterns, and superior pencils.

He has also furnished himself with materials for repairing Accordions, as pearl for keys, reeds, &c., and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch.

In his list may also be found splendid copper-plate engravings, for framing. In short, his is an assortment intended to please the refined taste of the community.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, July 1, 1851. 70—

COMMON SCHOOLS,

IN accordance with instructions of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for Wake County, notice is hereby given to the Justices of the Peace of said County, that application will be made at the next term of the County Court, to increase the tax at present levied for Common School purposes.

W. R. POOLE, *Chairman.*

December 6, 1851.

Register will copy till day. 10—td.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 19th Term of this School will commence on the 7th of January, 1852, and continue five months.

For a circular containing full particulars, as to terms apply to the Subscriber,

ALDERT SMEDES, *Rector.*

November 18th, 1851. 6—ta$2.

Blanks for Sale,

BLANK Warrants and Blank Executions for Clerks, for sale at the Standard office,

August 6, 1851. 80—tf.

NEW SHOE STORE.

H. O. GILL, begs leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he is now receiving the largest assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, VALICES, BONNET BOXES, TRUNKS, CARPET-BAGS, SATCHELLS, &c., &c.,

that has ever been offered in this market.

The following is a list of a few of the leading articles which he now offers to the public:

Ladies' Blue, Green, Bronze, and light colored Prunella Gaiters.
do do do do do do half do.
do Black thick and thin sole whole Gaiters.
do do do do half do.
do do do do Morocco Gaiters,
do do and Bronze do do Bootees,
do do thick and thin sole do Excelsiors,
do Bronze do do do.
do Black do Kid and Morocco Parodies,
do do do Enamelled Jenny Linds,
do Green, Bronze, and light colored Morocco Buskins,
do do do Polka Shoes,
do Black Kid and Morocco Slippers,
do do do Ties,
do do do Walking Shoes,
do Black Kid and Morocco Buskins, thick and thin soles,
do Over Shoes, a nice article,
do White Kid Slippers, a superior article,

A beautiful article of White Kid Gaiters daily expected,

Misses' Blue, Green, Bronze, and light colored Prunella Gaiters,
do Black thick and thin sole do
do Blue, Green, Bronze, and light colored M Bootees, do.
do Black thick and thin sole do
do do Morocco and Goat Buskins,
do do do Slippers,
do Goat and Boarded Bootees,

Children's black, blue, green, bronze, and light col'ed. Gaiters,
do do do do Morocco Bootees,
do do do do do Polkas,
do Goat Bootees and Jenny Lind Buskins.

Also, nearly every description of

MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS' BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

All of the above can be had at exceedingly low prices, for Cash, at the RALEIGH SHOE HOUSE, on Fayetteville-street, opposite the Post Office, and second door below Mr. Pomeroy's Book Store.

N. B.—Country Merchants visiting this place will do well to give me a call, as they can be supplied on reasonable terms.

Raleigh, December 5, 1851. 10—

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

Just arrived and Daily arriving.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that many of the most desirable articles embraced in their large and extensive assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, selected with care, by one of the firm, in the best Northern markets, have been already received and opened; others are daily arriving, and they flatter themselves they will be prepared to meet the demand for goods of every description, on as good terms as they can be sold in this market. Thankful for, and encouraged by the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them since their connection in business, they have ventured to lay in a very heavy stock, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, hoping their efforts to accommodate will not fail to please.

The attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to the following desirable Dress Goods:

Super Brocade and Chamelion Silks,
Blue, Bl'k and White Watered Do.,
Bl'k Gro De Rhine and Italian Do.,
Solid and Fancy Lute String Do.,
Brocade Poult De Soi,
Cashmere De Ecosse,
Fig'd Brilliantes,
Lupins' French Merinos,
English and German Do.,
Solid Parametta,
Rich Fig'd Paris De Laines,
Plain and Fancy Poplins,
Bl'k Silk Laces,
Deep Silk Fringes,
Paris Kid Gloves,
Buttons and Trimmings,
Scolloped Embr'd Hank'fs,
Swiss, Jackonet, and Tarltan Muslins,
Chemisetts, Collars, Undersleeves and Cuffs,
Muslin Bands, Edgings and Insertings, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, September 3, 1851. 87—

FALL STOCK, 1851.

THE attention of my friends and Dealers, generally, is invited to my assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

which, as regards quality and variety, is unsurpassed by any house in North Carolina.

My Stock having been selected with great care and purchased on the most favorable terms from

Importers and Manufacturers,

enables me to render satisfaction to all who need articles in my line.

I take this occasion to again tender my thanks for the very liberal support hitherto extended to me, and by continued assiduity, and unremitted attention to the wants of my friends, I hope to continue to merit the favorable opinion so generally entertained for my Establishment.

I continue to keep a supply of the Purest Wines, and London Dock Brandy, bought expressly for Medical purposes, and a large assortment of the choicest brands of Cigars—Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.

P. F. PESCUD,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

Raleigh, Oct. 20th, 1851 102—

SEDGEWICK SEMINARY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Spring term of this institution will commence on Thursday the 1st of January next, and end the 1st of June, following.

TERMS of Tuition per session, payable in advan

Primary English branches,	$ 10 00
Higher do. do.	12 00
The same, embracing, Mathematics,	15 00
The same, embracing Latin and Greek,	15 00
French language,	10 00
Music on Piano and Guitar, each,	20 00
Use of Instruments, each,	3 00
ncidental expenses,	1 00

Raleigh, Dec. 1, 1851. 9—tlstF.

☞ Register, Spirit of the Age, and Star, please co till first of February.

NOTICE.

IN the absence of the Subscriber from the State, WM. R. POOLE, Esq., is his authorized agent to sell any or all of his Land, lying three miles South of Raleigh, on the stage road to Fayetteville, and Mr. CRAWFORD, in the immediate neighborhood, will show the property to persons desirous of purchasing.

JOS. T. HUNTER.

Dec. 1, 1851. 10—1m.

Swedenborgianism Reviewed,

BY Enoch Powell, D. D., Prof. in the Theological Seminary, Bangor, Maine.

For sale by

H. D. TURNER.

October 16, 1851. 001—

By the Author of "Sam Slick."

RULE AND MISRULE of the English in America. By Judge Haliburton.

For sale by H. D. TURNER,

N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, Nov., 1851. 2—

JOSEPH WOLTERING,

Manufacturer and Dealer in the following Articles, Raleigh, N. C.

STOVES, tin, iron and copper wares; guns and pistols of all sorts; powder, shot, caps, powder flasks and shot chargers, a fine assortment of pocket and table cutlery, the celebrated Pine India steel razors, mortice locks, with white mineral knobs, from 80 cents to $4, improved rim locks, New Haven locks, carpenter's rim lock, sliding-door lock, people's lock, best furniture lock, dead lock, novelty lock with mineral knobs, mineral locks with Japan mounting, mortice locks with iron bolts and keys, mortice locks with white knobs, rural locks with white mineral knobs, plate locks, smoke-house locks, mortice closet locks with brass fronts, chest locks, horse locks, fancy bushed pad-locks, fine patent dropped Japan padlocks, patent dropped padlock, rim drop latches, Bolwin's night latch, improved bow latches, cupboard lock latches, porcelain knobs, the best ever in this City or State, mineral door knobs, screw, mahogany, and pearl white door knobs, mineral drawer knobs, furniture knobs, pearl white bell-pulls, axle pulleys, Blake's side pulleys, wardrobe hooks, fancy coat and hat hooks, window springs, rim blank shutter hinges, A. C. Palmer's window butts, Clarke's butt hinges, and superior cast butt hinges, curtain pins and bandles, coffee mills, candle sticks, dog collars and chains, cloth, shoe, and horse brushes.

ALSO, Carpenter's, Cooper's, Tinner's, and Blacksmith's Tools.

ALSO, nails, screws, scythe-blades, sheep-shears, brass lamps, hand-bells, trace chains, grubbing-hoes, spring-balances, plyers, spades, shovels, hoes, andirons, pans, vices, pumps, Buck's patent improved cooking-stove, and in short every thing needed by farmers and mechanics in the hardware line.

ALSO, a full supply of CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, such as carriage axles and springs, carriage bands, patent leather hub bands, power loom lace, enamelled canvass, figured maroon, damask alpaca, extra fine cambric, and fringe. On hand, also, a full supply of CARRIAGES and BUGGIES.

Smoke-house, Jail, and Bank Locks made to order, warranted not to be picked or broken, and to give satisfaction.

The subscriber is also prepared to execute any and all work in iron, steel, brass, copper, &c. Guns and pistols made to order. Also, strainers for Turpentine Distilleries.

All orders executed promptly and in the best manner. If the subscriber does not sell lower than any body else, and do good work at fair prices, then he will give it up.

Encourage home industry. Now is the time. Call on the subscriber at Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina, or send your orders by letter.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12. 1851. 90—1y.

GREAT EXCITEMENT

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for

Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel Still-cap,	Arms and	Worms,		$400
10	do	do	do	485
12	do	do	do	525
14	do	do	do	585
15	do	do	do	615
16	do	do	do	650
20	do	do	do	695
25	do	do	do	750
30	do	do	do	850
35	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

Ready Made Clothing.

FINE dress and frock Coats,
Fine black and fancy Cassimere Pantaloons,
Fine fancy silk, merino and velvet Vests,
Fine beaver, pilot, Petersham and cloth Overcoats,
Common Negro Overcoats, Jackets and Pants,
Boy's sack and frock cloth and Tweed Coats,
Boy's Tweed and Cassimere Pantaloons,
Merino, Silk and Linen Shirts,

The above goods were manufactured expressly for City trade, and are warranted to be equal in style, quality and workmanship, to any made to order, and will be sold at reduced prices for cash. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, Dec. 4, 1851. 11—

Masonic Procession.

THE Masonic Institute in Germanton, will be opened on Thursday the 1st day of January, 1852, for the reception of STUDENTS, at which time the building will be dedicated, and an address delivered by the Rev. SAM'L. S. BRYANT, also Mr. GEO. M. EVERHART, the Principal of the Institute, will deliver his Inaugural. Brethren of the fraternity are respectfully invited to attend. JOHN W. GIBSON,

Sec'y of the Lodge.

Germanton, Nov. 24th, 1851. 9—t 1st Jan.

"STILL THEY COME."

FOUR Cases more of Beebe's best Hats, latest style. Also, a few pieces North Carolina Cassimere, made at Rock Island Factory, Mecklenburg County; Tweeds, Kentucky Geans, Dove Skin Cassimere, Calico, Domestics, Calf Boots, heavy double souled Brogans.

Just received by EVANS & COOKE.

Raleigh, Nov. 4th, 1851. 2—

Cash for 10,0000 Bushels of Charcoal.

I am always in want, and always pay the very highest prices. Old Iron always in demand at a fair price at the

NOVELTY WORKS.

SILAS BURNS.

Raleigh, N. C. 4—4t.

A DIGESTED MANUAL of the Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina, from the year 1838 to the year 1846, inclusive, omitting all the Acts of a private and local nature, and such as were temporary, and whose operation has ceaseed to exist.

BY JAMES IREDELL—Price $1 50.

H. D. TURNER.

OLD AXES MADE NEW.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Silas Burns, and that he is prepared to exccute any Job in his line as Blacksmith, particularly OLD AXES MADE NEW. Having served his Apprenticeship with Mr. Burns, he flatters himself that he will perpetuate the character heretofore sustained by that Establishment.

My GRIST MILL is in good order; all Corn brought to it will be strictly and promptly attended to by

RALPH M. ANDREWS.

Raleigh, October 1, 1851. 887—w6m.

Negroes for Sale!

ON Thursday, the 1st day of January next, I shall proceed to sell for cash, to the highest bidder, at John M. Ferrels' Store, Wake County, N. C., 18 miles North West of Raleigh, the following property: one negro man, one old woman, two girls, two small boys, and one woman and two small children.

CALVIN J. ROGERS,

Adm. with Will annexed,

of Dennis Grady, dec'd.

Nov. 24, 1851. 10—

By JOHN S. SPRINGER, Esq.

FOREST LIFE and Forest Trees: comprising Winter Camp-Life among the Loggers, and Wild-wood Adventure. Illustrated. For sale by

H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore

Raleigh, November, 1851. 2—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

Directors:

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

Officers of the Company:

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Sept 13, 1851. 90—

NORTH CAROLINA Mutual Life Insurance Company

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,

Secretary.

April 28, 1850. 51—

Important to Millers & Mill Owners.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

NEW BOOKS.

HISTORY, Structure and Statistics. Plank Roads by W. Kingsford,	50
Mechanic's for Millwrights Machinist, Engineers, &c., &c., by Overman,	1,25
Swallow Barn by J. P. Kennedy,	2,00
North Carolina Reader by C. H. Wiley,	1,00
Memorials of Capt. Congar,	50
Familiar Science or the Scientific Explanation of common things, edited by R. E. Peterson,	75
History of the restoration of Monarchy in France by Lamartine, 1st Vol. ready,	75

For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Dec. 2, 1851. 9—

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—y.

$99 REWARD.

BROKE JAIL, and ran away in November last, from Paulding, Jasper county, Miss., the Negro slave BEN, alias AMZI, aged 30 or 35 years, 5 feet 10 in. high, quite dark; has two scars on his face—one just above the right eye, running back into the hair, the other on his check bone, running towards the mouth; also, scars on the knees and on the left arm, caused by burns. He was purchased from Theo. N. Gadden, of Charleston, S. C., in August, 1850, by the subscriber's father. It is known that he has false free papers, and he will probably represent himself as a free man. The above reward will be paid to any person who will detect the said slave, and lodge him in jail, so that he can be obtained.

THOS. P. FRITH, Holmesville,

Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana. ubn 103—2m

CALL AT PROCTER'S.

Sign of the R. R. R. R.,

AND examine that lot of NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CLOTHING, just arrived.

Fine Blue, Black, Brown, Green, and Olive Frock and Dress Coats, at unprecedented low prices.

Cheap Frock, Sack, and Over Coats, of every price and variety.

Paletot Frocks and Over Coats, an entirely new and beautiful article, pronounced by all the most tasteful garment of the season.

Any or all of which will be sold extremely low for cash, or on usual terms to punctual customers.

ISAAC PROCTER.

Raleigh, Nov. 21, 1851. 6—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

Partners and Successors to

R. TUCKER & SON,

A FASHIONABLE HAT EMPORIUM. A

AT this Establishment will be found, at all times, one of the best assortments of FINE GOODS in the City. The Stock is entirely new, and is comprised of

Fashionable Moleskin and Beaver Hats,

of the manufacture of N. F. Warburton, and N. H. Beebe & Co.

FINE FELT, SPORTING, BRUSH, AGOLIA, AND SEAL DRAB HATS.

Army, Navy, Ariel, Riding, Travelling, Dress, and Opera Caps.

The utmost efforts will be exerted to maintain for the Merchandise of this Establishment the rank of superiority and relative cheapness which has hitherto commended it to the approval and preference of gentlemen of taste. 87—

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

AT HAND

Gunny and Hemp Bagging, 44 inches wide
Bale Rope and Twine.

ALSO,

150 pairs of Men's and Boy's Brogans,
Men's Kip Shoetees, Woms. Lea. Bootees,
with a general assortment of shoes,
Bl'k and white Wool Hats,
75 Point and Duffle Blankets,
Cradle Blankets,

For sale low by

J. BROWN,

No, 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh Oct. 6, 1851. 97—

SAMUEL H. MARKS'

WHOLESALE CANDY MANUFACTORY,

AND WAREHOUSE FOR

Fruits, Cigars, Fancy Articles, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

THE subscriber would respectfully call attention to his very large and extensive assortment of CANDIES, of his own manufacture, of every style and quality, which he warrants equal to any made in this country. Also, to his assortment of FANCY GOODS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., selected with great care by himself, and which he offers on the lowest terms. Having made extensive arrangements, he will be enabled to offer every week to the trade fresh supplies of Northern and Malaga Fruits of the most recent importation. A call is earnestly solicited.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Oct 23, 1851. 1—

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

SAMUEL H. YOUNG is now prepared to show a beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter Goods at his Store, No. 21, Fayetteville Street. His Stock consists in part of the following Goods:

Black and Colored Silks,
French Merinoes, Cashmeres and DeLanes,
Fig'd Poplins and Alpaccas,
A large assortment of Prints,
Red and White Flannels,
Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbons,
Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Laces, &c.,
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,
Hard Ware and Cutlery,
Earthern and Glass Ware,
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, &c.,

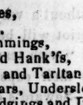
Together with almost every description of Goods kept in a Dry Goods Store. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our Stock, all of which will be sold cheap.

Call at No. 21, Fayetteville St., if you want a bargain.

SAMUEL H. YOUNG.

Raleigh, September 24, 1851. 93—tlJ.

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.



J. B. Barrett & J. D Newsom,

Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

"WHERE AT?"

EVANS & COOKE'S,

No. 29 Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

YOU will find a beautiful assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Embracing every article usual in Dry Goods Stores. Also, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries &c., &c.

In addition to the above, the subscribers are daily receiving their Fall purchase, which is extensive, and, in point of cheapness, cannot be surpassed by any in their line. We are ever grateful for past favors, and beg a continuance of the same.

H. L. EVANS,

GEO. T. COOKE.

August 30, 1851. 86—

Prospectus OF THE SOUTHERNER. The undersigned proposes to publish in the Town of Tarborough, from the 1st of January, 1852, the Southerner, a Democratic, Agricultural and Miscellaneous newspaper. From the small number of Democratic papers in the State, we confidently ask the support of the party. Few political fields offer to the ready and willing workman in our cause promise of a more abundant harvest, than North Carolina. Our party are becoming, day by day, more unanimous on the subject of slavery and its incidental doctrines, which our opponents so confidently thought would destroy our organization, while many of their own party are fast becoming disatisfied with the cringing position they would have us occupy in our National Union. To encourage and perfect this unanimity of our own party, and to show to the disatisfied of our opponents that such dissatisfaction springs from a true appreciation of liberty and a correct view of patriotism, is the peculiar proper work of the press. Support, then, Democrats, as you ought and can, your party papers, throughout the State.

The Southerner will be the exponent of Edgecombe, it will advocate her principles, cherish the progressive spirit of her people, and defend her reputation and good name. As such, we hope to embody in it, by the talents of our farmers and citizens generally, the practical rules and successful experience, which have increased so much her productive industry; and thereby make it, to the citizens of other counties, a neighborly and instructive messenger.

As a village paper, we hope to make The Southerner, by the variety of its matter, interesting to all. Its columns will be open to a free and liberal discussion of all subjects—instructive and amusing.

TERMS—In advance, $2,00; otherwise, $ 50.

GEORGE HOWA D, Jr.

December 13, 1851. 13—

By SAMUEL WARREN, F. R. S.

THE LILLY AND THE BEE: an Apologue of the Crystal Palace. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.

N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, November, 1851. 2—

GROUND ALUM SALT, For sale by the Suck, at W. H. & R. S. TUCKERS'.

PRODIGIOUS BARGAINS

IN CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING

&c., &c., &c.

The World's Fair is about closing, but that has nothing to do with the cheap Goods selling at PROCTER'S.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

FOR 1851-'2.

ISAAC PROCTER,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Successor to the firm of Oliver & Procter,

Sign of the R. R. R. R.

Doors Open from 6 o'clock, A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADMISSION FREE.

HAVING purchased out the entire interest of Thos M. Oliver, in the late firm of Oliver & Procter, I avail myself of the very first opportunity to inform the patrons of the said firm of the fact and to solicit from them the continuance of their support. I have just received a beautiful supply of goods, selected by Mr. Oliver, with great care, from the latest importations, mebracing

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of every colour dan grade, Dress-Shirts, Under-Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

In fact, everything usually kept by Merchant Tailors or Clothiers. I shall be assisted by Mr. Geo. L. Gould, an experienced Coat cutter, (and a pupil of Mr. Oliver's—in fact, having been Oliver and Procter's coat-cutter for the last fourteen months.) I shall have charge of the pantaloons and vest department myself, and I have had exclusive charge of it in the late firm for the last five years.

Everything will be done that can be done, to give satisfaction and to render the establishment popular with its patrons. Profoundly thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us as a firm, I shall endeavor by assiduous attention to business and a desire to please, to merit its continuance.

ISAAC PROCTER.

ALSO,

ON HAND AND AM RECEIVING, daily, a large assortment of CLOTHING, of every description and style, of my own and Northern manufacture—all of which, being made under my own supervision, I can fully recommend. I. P.

Raleigh, Oct 24th, 1851. 103—

TO MY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

HAVING made arrangements to leave the State, at furthest by the first of December, and having disposed of my interest to Isaac Procter, (my partner for the last eight years,) I take pleasure in recommending him to those who have stood by me so long, as a gentlemen every way worthy of their confidence and support.

I look upon Mr. Procter, without attempting to disparage others, and what I say now must be believed, (being totally disconnected with him in business) as being the very best cutter I ever saw. He will be assisted by Geo. L. Gould, a pupil of mine, who has been cutting all the Coats made up for our customers for the last fourteen months, and has no superior in that department. I have left in the concern all the patterns I have of my customers scattered all over the State, and they may rely upon being as faithfully served, having their cloths, as well cut and made, and the quality of the materials just such as would be furnished, were "The BUG," present in "*propria persona.*" I have laboured hard to build up a business in North Carolina, and desire that those who have patronised me should continue to uphold my late partner, particularly when assured by me, that they will be as well served as they were under the administration of OLIVER & PROCTER.

THOMAS M. OLIVER.

Raleigh, October 23d, 1851. 103—

GREENSBOROUGH

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "The Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
JOHN A. MEBANE, }
W. J. McCONNEL, } *Executive Com.*
WM. S. RANKIN, }

DIRECTORS.

James Sloan, W. J. McConnel, William S. Rankin, Jed. H. Lindsay, Shubal G. Coffin, William H. Reece, Tyre Glenn, John B. Mebane, Andrew Weatherly, C. P. Mendenhall, Lyndon Swaim, Jesse Shelly, Jonathan W. Field.

This Company has now been in succesful operation for several months, and will take risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores and other Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, Produce, &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance is, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members; no stronger argument can be produced in their favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community, where such Companies are in successful operation.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents. PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

The Subscriber, having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

GEORGE T. COOKE,

Raleigh, N. C.

December 5, 1851. 896—

$40,000 STATE BONDS!

TREASURY OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., December 9th, 1851.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the 11th of January next, for the purchase of Forty Thousand Dollars worth of Bonds issued by the State of North Carolina, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable at this Office semi-annually, on the first Monday of January and July; the principal of $20,000 of which will be payable at the end of twenty years, and the principal of the other $20,000 at the end of ten years.

These Bonds are issued under the authority of two Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina, one entitled "An Act to incorporate the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company," and the other "An Act to provide for the payment of the debts of the State."

Persons bidding will please distinguish the class of Bonds for which they bid, and endorse on their letters, 'Proposals for State Stocks."

D. W. COURTS, *Pub. Treasurer.*

Raleigh, December 8, 1851. 11—

Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road.

SECOND INSTALMENT. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, held at Raleigh, on the 28th ultimo, it was resolved that an instalment of 20 per cent upon the stock of said Company be called for, payable on the 1st day of January next, interest to be charged if not paid within ten days thereafter—to the President, Treasurer or either of the Directors of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, who are authorized to receive the same and give receipts therefor: and that interest would be be allowed on all advance payments of stock.

W. W. VASS, *Treas. & Sec.*

Raleigh, Dec. 5, 1851. 12—td.

Job Printing

Neatly Executed at the Standard Print. Office

REMARKS OF MR. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS,

Delivered in the Senate of the United States, on the 11th instant, on the Resolution welcoming KOSSUTH.

Mr. DOUGLAS said: Mr. President, I shall not detain the Senate long. I regret that this resolution has been brought forward—not because I do not cordially unite, with all my sympathies, all my wishes, in the reception of Louis Kossuth, but for the reason that it could not pass this body unanimously. Unless a welcome—such as is proposed to be given—should pass with entire unanimity, the discussion which takes place upon the question deprives it of all its intended effect. I would not have brought forward a resolution of this kind, for this reason: that I have yet to learn that the man now lives, or ever did live, who can make a proposition in this body that would not give rise to discussion. Well, sir, it has been objected to the passage of this resolution that it would give offence to the different powers of Europe. I have heard this objection raised upon so many points of legislation, and upon so many subjects that have come up for action here, that I have become heartily tired of it. I do not look to see whether such a question will give offence or not to the crowned heads of the earth, provided it does not violate the laws of nations, or give just cause of offence. The question is not whether it will give offence or not—for I well know that the despotic governments of Europe will not be pleased with any movement here which gives encouragement to the movement in Europe favorable to liberal institutions. But the question is not whether they will be pleased or displeased, but whether this gives just cause of offense according to the laws of nations. Sir, I know no principle of the laws of nations that deprives a governmeut of the right of manifesting their cordial sympathy with all movements tending to the establishment of free principles throughout the world. I hold that it is our duty to manifest that we feel that sympathy by every act which is proper to the occasion and to the subject. We owe it to our own history, to the vindication of the history of our country, that we should manifest that it does feel for every people who are struggling for the establishment of free institutions. But, sir, while we owe thus much, I would not desire to take a single step that would violate the well-established principles of the laws of nations, or give any just cause of offense to any power upon earth. Nor do I hold that the cordial welcome to Gov. Kossuth can be properly thus construed. As has been well said by the distinguished senator from Michigan [Mr. Cass] to-day, it has been the practice of enlightened nations not only to give a welcome, but a support even to exiles, who had fled from oppression in their own country to take refuge within the limits of another. The senator has referred us to many examples. But I apprehend that he might have given us another, which came for years within his own immediate knowledge. If I recollect history aright, Louis Philippe, for years after he was King of France, in each annual message and speech from his throne, expressed his warmest hope and his cordial wish for the restoration of the nationality of Poland. He did not stop there. His Minister of Finance made the proper recommendation each year of one million of francs to be appropriated for the support of the Polish exiles then in the capital of France, waiting for the opportunity to return and secure the independence of their native land. And if a King in the heart of Europe could, year after year, express such a desire for the restoration of the nationality of Poland—a kingdom that had been destroyed by a combination of the despots of Europe—and if that King could tax his people and appropriate their money to support these exiles, shall it be said that the republic of America cannot express even a cordial welcome to an exile who has struggled for liberty in his own country, and become the representative, the personal representative, of the liberal principle throughout the world?

Sir, we have the right, according to the laws of nations, to express our wish, sympathy, and heartfelt desire for the success of every movement that tends to elevate and liberalize the institutions of every people upon the face of the globe; and I hold that we not only have the right to do so, but it is our duty also. Yes, sir; and we should go further. Our representatives abroad should instantly recognise the independence of every country the moment that a republic is *de facto* established, and then open commercial relations with such country. That proposition is entirely consistent with the laws of nations, and it would not be a cause of offence with any one who would not give encouragement to the friends of liberal institutions wherever the struggle was pending. We have the right to do these things and many others that are consistent with the courtesies and privileges that should subsist between friendly nations. And I hold that the American republic should do all that is consistent with the laws of nations to show its sympathy with the struggling millions for freedom in every part of the world. That is my opinion upon this subject.

I would be glad to recognise and welcome Gov. Kossuth here in such explicit terms as would recognise the principle that each State has a right to dispose of herself, and to regulate her own domestic affairs and institutions as she pleases, without the interference of any foreign power whatever. I am prepared to assert by a resolution of this body that every State upon the face of the globe has an undeniable right to establish and regulate its own domestic institutions in its own way, without the interference of any other nation upon the face of the globe; and I hold that the interference with that right would be a violation of the laws of nations, and an interference with the rights of nations. Hence I assert that, in my opinion, the interference of Russia in destroying the constitutional rights of Hungary was a violation of the laws of nations. We have the right to instruct our diplomatic agents abroad to protest against any such flagrant outrage upon the right of a nation. We have a right to go further, and make it a just cause of war if we choose to do so, though we are under no obligation to make every violation of the laws of nations that may take place, a cause of war. Still, we have the right to do it or not to do it, as we see fit. Upon that we are to decide, with a just sense of what is due to ourselves, our glory, and our country.

Because we demonstrate the right of each nation to regulate her institutions in her own way and thereby acknowledge the great fundamental principle asserted by Kossuth, and because we go further, and say that the violation of that principle gives us the right to interpose, it does not by any means follow that we must or will interpose. I would not pledge this nation to interpose in the affairs of a foreign nation, nor would I pledge this nation not to interpose in any foreign controversy. I would let the American nation stand in all her dignity, majesty, and might, preserving the right to regulate her own conduct, from day to day and from year to year, as she should see fit, and as cases might arise. It is not for us to say that we will or will not interfere.

What would be the effect of the declaratien here upon this floor that Russia may interpose and strike down freedom throughout the European continent, and America will not interfere? Why, it would be to give the assent of the American republic to the establishment of despotism throughout Europe and throughout the world. Now, I will give no such consent in advance by the declaration that Russia is at liberty to do such a thing. It is too much like declaring in advance that a foreign power has the right to execute Americans, as we have seen done within a year past. Let us neither say we will nor we will not interfere. Let us lay down what the laws of nations are. Let us declare all that we have a right to do under these laws, and then determine for ourselves when the time comes what we will and what we will not do. I think that is the most imposing and dignified attitude that Americans can occupy. When we say we will not do such a thing, and proclaim it in advance to the world, we give them encouragement; and when we say we will do such a thing in regard to a certain matter, we issue a threat to them, and deprive ourselves of half that moral power which we would have if we were to preserve to ourselves the privilege of doing whatever we thought it our honor and interest to do when the case should arise to call for our decision.

I hold that a welcome to Gov. Kossuth, a public reception here, and a national welcome by the two houses of Congress extended to him, and to him expressly, as the impersonification of a great principle, would be no cause of offence to any power on the face of the earth. Whether we should give that expression of welcome or not, is a matter of discretion with ourselves. It is objected that there is no precedent for it. I care little whether there is a precedent or not. Provided it is consistent with our own honor, the dignity of the nation, and our own attitude before the world to perform such an act, what harm is there in performing a mere act of courtesy if there be no precedent for us to follow? I can see none, but rather much good that may result from it. I could then see America fixed in the eyes of the world as the friend of all nations struggling for free and republican institutions. On the other hand, I see that if we repulse Kossuth from our shores, if we treat him with cold and careless indifference, we will create an impression throughout the world that we have no sympathy with those who wish to establish for themselves the free institutions we enjoy.

I would, therefore, wish to have the moral effect of a cordial reception of Kossuth for the purpose of giving encouragement to the advocates of free institutions throughout the globe. I confess that would be my object, and that object could be accomplished without the slightest committal, directly or indirectly, as to what we would do in the future. We would commit ourselves to nothing except the act we here perform. When another occasion arises, we can determine then for ourselves the course we will pursue, and that course will depend greatly upon the circumstances by which we may be surrounded at the time. And therefore I would not allow myself to be affected at all by the apprehension that foreign nations might take exceptions to our course. We lower our character abroad by admitting the fear that that act may be displeasing to them. We should act in the fear of God, doing what we feel is right, and then let foreign nations like it or not, as they may see proper. The question with us should be, whether it is consistent with our rights, our honor, and our dignity—not whether it will be consistent with the liking of Austria, Russia, or any other European power.

Something has been said of an alliance with England to restrain the march of Russia over the European continent. Now, I am free to say that I desire no alliance with England or any other crowned head. I am not willing to acknowledge that America needs England as an ally to maintain the principles of her government. Nor am I willing to come to the rescue of England to save her from the march of the Autocrat, until she assimilates her institutions to ours. She is the half-way house between despotism and republicanism, and, as long as she chooses to maintain her present position, she must fight her own battles. England is as responsible as any other power in Europe for putting down the revolutionary movements that have occurred there within the last three or four years. It was English diplomacy, English intrigue, and English perfidy that put down the revolutionary movement in Sicily and in Italy, and she was the greatest barrier to the success of it in Hungary. And so long as England shall attempt, by her diplomacy, to put down liberal institutions in Europe, so long am I averse to an alliance with her to help her maintain her condition. She must maintain herself, preserve her own dominion, so long as she sympathizes with the crowned heads of Europe—and sympathize with them she most certainly does and will.

No revolutionary or republican movement will ever succeed so long as people put their faith in princes. The great error committed in Sicily, in Italy, in Austria, and in France, and wherever else the attempt was made, was, that they allowed a prince to be at the head of the revolutionary movement. The government of England is in the hands of a prince, and it is a natural sympathy for all princes to sustain each other. So long, therefore, as the power of the English government is in the hands of princes, so long must she fight her own battles in the contest of republicanism against despotism, and not look for assistance from republican America until she assimilates her institutions to ours.

If I have succeeded in making myself understood as I desired, I have been understood to lay down this principle: that in regard to Kossuth we may pass a resolution—perhaps the one introduced by the senator from Mississippi, [Mr. Foote]—without any just cause of offence to any power on earth. And if there is no just cause of offence, I care not whether Europe is pleased with it or not. I think that we, the American people, should do whatever we think it is our duty to do under the circumstances of the case, and according to the laws of nations; and we should control our own conduct from day to day, month to month, and year to year, as we think we ought to do, as the case may arise for us to consider and decide upon. I would not commit myself to intervention or to non-intervention. I would not say that we would allow a holy alliance in Europe against republicanism, or that we would not allow it. I would say that we will proclaim and demonstrate to the world our active sympathy with every freedom-movement in Europe, and we will be governed by our sense of duty and honor when the case may arise as to what further steps, if any, we will take.

Entertaining these views, therefore, and being utterly opposed to any European alliance—to any alliance with any crowned head whatever—I shall vote for the resolution of welcome to Kossuth. I regret that it cannot have the entire, unanimous concurrence of this body, because then it would have carried great power with it. But as it is, being but a divided opinion, we lose two-thirds of the power we can and ought to exert. We have never before had such an opportunity of striking terror to the heart of every crowned head in Europe, every monarch upon his throne, as we now have by passing a resolution, with entire unanimity, of the character that I have referred to.

It will be seen that the remarks I have made have no personal reference to Gov. Kossuth. I do not go into the question whether he was or was not a republican at first. That question has been sufficiently answered by my distinguished friend from Michigan, [Mr. Cass.] He has shown most fully and completely that Kossuth and his associates followed exactly in the footsteps of Washington and his associates. They both petitioned the throne; they and our ancestors both refrained from asserting independence until they had brought their respective nations to the point of being ready to strike for independence and for entirely republican institutions. Kossuth and his associates, therefore, have followed in the footsteps of Washington and our revolutionary fathers; and I shall therefore enter into no defence of Kossuth in reference to the attack made upon him in regard to the question whether he has or has not made a mistake in this whole matter.

It is sufficient for me that all Europe and America now recognise Kossuth as the representative of the liberal principle. He stands at the head of the movement which is now pending between the advocates of republican principles on the one hand, and absolutism and despotism upon the other. It is in that character that I desire to welcome him here; it is for the purpose of defining our position upon that question that I desire to show him this mark of respect and confidence. But whether he expects more than we can grant is a question that we will determine when it arises. I will not now say that we will or that we will not. I will not mislead him by exciting his hopes, nor encourage his enemies by denying the request. In my opinion, we shall be found ready to promote the cause when American interests, American honor, and American duty shall require it.

For the Standard.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

MR. HOLDEN: Allow me to express through the columns of your paper something of the pleasure and entertainment which met me a few days ago in the little burg of Cedar Rock.

The occasion was the Semi-Annual Examination of the Students of the Franklin Institute. The merits of this flourishing School must be too well known in the neighboring Counties for me to linger in detail upon that point; but having been for some years a stranger to this section of country, my pleasure was greatly enhanced by surprise at the rapid, nay, unequalled march of civilization and refinement, which has been effected during that time in Cedar Rock. Surely has the desert been made to blossom and the wilderness teem with active life.

Carolina can scarcely afford a pleasanter or more advantageous situation for a permanent and flourishing School; and if I may be allowed to judge from the exhibition of that day, no teacher is better qualified to superintend and sustain such a School, than the talented and energetic Mr. Richardson, its present faithful Preceptor.

In two essential characteristics of a young gentleman's education, the students excelled particularly—Elocution and Composition. Being thoroughly disciplined in the former, they spoke with ease and firmness, apparently filled with the same zeal which inspired the authors from whom they quoted.

The exercises closed by an instructive and eloquent address from Dr. J. B. Outlaw, well calculated to impress the minds of all present with a deeper sense of the importance of higher and more energetic and thorough mental and moral culture. We think that minds more dormant than those of the pupils who gave him such flattering attention, might have been awakened to a nobler ambition under the influence of his words.

Nor was the night less pleasant than the day. A party, given by the students, complimentary to Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, while it gave to the mind a pleasing relaxation excited much pleasure by its innocent merriment, and the admirable decorum and elegance with which every thing was conducted. We wondered not at the superior ambition and pride to excel, apparent in Mr. R's students, when we found ourselves at leisure to look around upon the fair faces and bright eyes of Cedar Rock and vicinity. The beautiful Misses O. and Miss T. with their friends, from Louisburg, Wake and Nash, formed a circle of beauty which it has seldom been my happy lot to admire. Indeed, I could almost feel that two-score years had left no chill in my heart's currents, as it warmed under the light of eyes, which every where looked joy to "eyes which spake again."

In conclusion, let me recommend to every parent who wishes his son to receive the benefit of a thorough mental training under the most virtuous and refining influences, to send him to this most excellent Institute. G.

INCREDIBLE PUNISHMENT. "A great book is a great evil" says an ancient writer; an axiom which an unfortunate Russian author felt to his cost.

"Whilst I was at Moscow," says a traveller, "a quarto volume was published in favor of the liberties of the people; a singular subject, when we consider the place where the book was printed. In this work, the iniquitous venality of the public functionaries, and even the conduct of the sovereign, was scrutinized and censured with great freedom. Such a book, and in such a country, naturally attracted general notice; and the offender was taken into custody. After being tried in a summary way, his production was termed to be a libel, and he was condemned to eat his own words. The singularity of such a sentence induced me to see it put into execution. A scaffold was erected in one of the most public streets in the city; the imperial provost, the magistrates, physicians and Czar attended; the book was separated from the binding, the margin cut off, and every leaf rolled up like a lottery ticket when taken out of the wheel. The author was then served with them, leaf by leaf by the provost, who put them into his mouth, to the no small diversion of the spectators, and he was obliged to swallow this unpalatable food, on pain of the knout, in Russia more feared than death. As soon as the medical gentlemen were of opinion that he had received into his stomach, as much at a time as was consistent with his safety, the transgressor was sent back to prison, and the business was resumed the two following days. After three very hearty but unpleasant meals, I am convinced, by ocular proof, that every leaf of the book was actually swallowed."

Prisoner's Friend.

Extract from a London letter, Oct. 30th "There have been rumors here of difficulties on board the Mississippi, and some have gone so far as to say, that Kossuth challenged the captain. These infernal lies are a part of the Austrian system of calumny. Kossuth is silent on any differences; he speaks in the *warmest* terms of the officers.

The difficulty was this: That, old humbug of a consul at Marseilles had the impudence to tell Kossuth, after his Marseilles address (which, by the way, 'flattered the Volscians' more than any thing they have had for a long time) that he had degraded or compromised the American flag by the address. Kossuth replied (and Capt. Long was present) that he had accepted no conditions for his release from bondage, although liberty was many months since proposed to him *on condition*; he was not aware, that in accepting the hospitality of the United States, he had bound himself to abdicate his own conviction of the course which it was proper for him to pursue; that if, however, the consul, as an American representative, or Captain Long, considered such to be the case, he must ask at once to leave the ship. The consul, I believe, made an apology, and matters went on as before. We must not deceive ourselves as to the aid *we* have given. The Turkish ambassador here asked our minister, if in case Turkey was attacked for the release by Russia and Austria, he could promise them *one* single gun in aid—the response was a dead silence! He applied to Lord Palmerston: the reply was, 'You shall have the whole British fleet!' and this was no idle promise, for in September, 1849 it was sent, and since published instructions show, with the firm purpose to act."

WHEELER'S HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA. We are indebted to the Author for a copy of this valuable work, which was received through the hands of Mr. W. L. Pomeroy, and heartily unite in the general commendation with which it has been already greeted by the press. Its publication is justly regarded as a decided step in that progressive improvement which has begun to manifest itself in the enterprise and public spirit of our people. Whatever may have been her former apathy, it can no longer be said that North Carolina continues indifferent to her own character, or blind to her true interests. The evidences of a new vitality are daily thickening around us, and we begin to indulge the hope that in a few years the State will be found occupying that position before the world to which her traditions and her advantages entitle her.

The first volume is devoted to a condensed history of the State at large, and the last, which is much the largest, to a notice of each county and the objects and incidents connected with it. We take great pleasure in recommending the work to our readers, not merely as an interesting novelty, but a most valuable acquisition for every library and every family in the State.

The Author of the present work has executed his laudable task with an industry and faithfulness for which he deserves a lasting reward. The book comprises two volumes in one, amounting in all to 618 pages 8vo. *Lincoln Republican.*

THE STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States: "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1851.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

Printers *will* have their Christmas Holidays. As a general rule, no class of men work more constantly than they do; and they are therefore—aside from the consideration that theirs is the "art preservative of all arts"—as much entitled to a season of rest and recreation, once a year, as Congressmen, Legislators, or any body else. Besides, the Editor has endeavored to do his duty during the past year; and he would like to have *two* or three days, (what Editor ever had more time, which he could call his own?) to enable him to bring up a heavy and extensive correspondence, and also to take a survey of the labors that await him during the next year, which, judging by all the signs, is destined to be most memorable in our political annals.

No paper will, therefore, be issued from this office on Saturday, the 27th instant. We are confident that not one of our subscribers will complain.

We wish a merry and a happy Christmas to all our readers. May each return of this hallowed festival find those of them who are still young, better prepared for the duties and responsibilities of life; and may it find those who are tempered by the course of years, or stricken with age, in that condition of calm enjoyment which is the unfailing result of honest purposes, virtuous actions, and well-spent days.

CITY AFFAIRS.

We refer our City readers to the Corporation proceedings, in another column.

The late destructive fire has impressed every one with the importance of making such arrangements as will prevent, if possible, the occurrence of similar losses for the future. Various plans have been suggested; but while prompt action is demanded, it is also important that the authorities should move only after due consideration, and should do nothing which would not promise as much benefit as practicable from the necessary expenditure involved. Every guard thrown around property—every provision made to protect it against fire, enhances its intrinsic value, and thus adds to the wealth and facilitates the progress of the City. Our City is steadily growing; and its prospects, under the influence of Rail Road improvements and the like, are destined to get better and better. The Corporate authorities must keep pace with the advances thus made by the citizens; and while the streets and sidewalks are improved, and a strict police kept up, it is of the *first* importance that the best arrangements should be adopted to guard against fire, and to arrest and extinguish it, whenever and wherever it breaks out. Our wells should be enlarged and deepened—metalic force pumps should be substituted for the present wooden ones; and the number of wells should be increased. In addition to this, brick cisterns might be constructed in various parts of the City, and kept filled by the rain-water from the houses, thus doubling the chances for water in case of fire. An Artesian Well has also been suggested, as well as plans for conveying water from some stream into the City; but these are questions which cannot be decided upon at once. Before any step could be taken in relation to the first, it would be necessary to ascertain—from some one competent to examine and pronounce a reliable opinion—the geological formation and nature of the earth, or other substances to be bored; and in regard to the latter proposition, it would be indispensable to have a survey and a well-considered estimate of the cost. These are matters, therefore, for consideration, but not for immediate adoption. Something must be done *now*. But water will be of little benefit if our engines are too small, or out of order, or if the organization of an efficient fire department should be longer delayed. We must have good engines, a plentiful supply of water, and a prompt, strong-willed, and determined head of the fire department; and then the officers and members of the Fire Company or Companies will have some heart to work, because they will feel and know that they can accomplish something for the protection and good of the community.

There is one fact, by the way, which ought to be borne in mind when our present scanty supply of water is spoken of. It is this: During the last six or eight months, from some cause or other, the water in this locality has sunk from four to five feet; and the consequence has been that our wells have been drained of much of the water in them when first dug. The market-house well, for instance, held some six feet of water when first sunk, and gravel was thrown in to fill it up to the requisite depth, so as to prevent stagnant water; now, the gravel has been taken out, but the water has gone so low that it is difficult it not impossible to obtain a supply of water from this pump for the neighborhood about it. And we know of another instance, in which a gentleman sunk his well nine feet deeper, and still obtained no water.

We have made these remarks and thrown out these various suggestions, from a sincere desire to advance the interests of the City. At a time like this every citizen, however humble, is under obligations to the community to present his views; and every one has a right to be heard. We have spoken not only as a citizen, but as a member of the Press, called upon by many to express their views upon the occasion.

The last Greensborough Patriot says: "Salisbury is destined, we think, to receive as much, perhaps more, benefit from the works of Internal Improvement now in progress, than any other of the interior towns of the State. It has for a number of years received a large mountain trade, which will be greatly increased as the works of improvement are completed. And there is a promptness and energy in the business men of that place that must ensure success. Among other recommendations, this town is not deficient in good Hotels. There are two, either of which is hard to beat in this country. The Rowan House, by Col. Robards, has recently been enlarged and improved, and every thing is done for the sojourners who stop at it that can be done by an intelligent gentleman and accomplished lady, to render him comfortable. And the Mansion House is said, by those who have tried it, to be not less inviting to the weary traveller."

VIRGINIA. Johnson's majority over Summers, for Governor, is 8,145, with thirty counties to hear from. Thus far 31 Democrats and 13 Whigs have been elected to the Senate, and 73 Democrats and 52 Whigs to the House. The Democracy of Virginia have hardly left enough Whigism for *seed*. It is plain that the Virginia Whigs will have to come out, like the Raleigh Star and the North Carolina Whigs, in favor of "Liberty."

The weather here, for the last three or four days, has been quite cold. Those of our citizens who have ice-houses have been engaged in laying up a supply of the article. It seldom happens that ice can be obtained for use, in this latitude, so early in the winter.

Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Webster, Mr. Cass, Mr. Benton, and Mr. Van Buren, were all born in the year 1782.

MR. BADGER.

We regret that Mr. Badger, one of the Senators from this State, felt it to be his duty to adopt the course he has towards Louis Kossuth. He not only voted against a simple Resolution of welcome to that distinguished patriot, but he went out of his way to denounce him as a "political emmissary," and argued to prove that the struggle in Hungary was *not* for Republican institutions.

Our position in relation to foreign intervention is well known to our readers. We admire Kossuth—we honor the memories of Hungary's fallen sons, and we trust in God that Hungary may yet be free; but we would not have this government practically intervene in the affairs of Europe, or take up arms against Russia or Austria in behalf of Hungary. This is our position. Our government has a right to protest against the conduct of Russia, and we hope it will do so when the struggle again commences in Hungary, in case Russia should go forward a second time to the assistance of Austria; and our people have a right to express their sympathy for the down-trodden, and to contribute their money, as they are now doing, to the holy cause of liberty. Judge Douglas has taken the common-sense view of this matter, in his late Speech in the Senate, which we publish to-day. Read that Speech, and then read Mr. Badger's on the same subject; and *then* think of the vast difference between the generous and noble-hearted Douglas, and the clear-headed but cold-hearted Mr. Badger.

A "political emissary"! Why an "emissary" is a spy—a secret agent—a man sent to explore, find out State secrets, and report to his masters. Is Kossuth a man of this stamp? NO—a thousand times NO! He is a patriot—one of liberty's foremost champions—the organ, in the face of the whole world, of twelve millions of brave men panting for independence; and the light of his deeds and the fires of his eloquence are not only shining upon but warming and thrilling the nations. A "political emissary"! Who sent him here? *The people* and the Republican impulses of his own great heart. Who brought him here? The Congress of the United States; and instead of finding sympathy and words of welcome from Mr. Badger, he is met with misrepresentations of his course and his motives, and a cold repulse! The Turk received him and honored him, but North Carolina's Senator turns him from the door of national hospitality with cutting and ungenerous words! A Christian hero, the Mohammedan receives him to his bosom, and shares with him his salt and his bread; a Christian hero, and a friend of liberty, North Carolina's Senator would repel him, and would have the world regard him as an impostor and a spy! We denounce, disown, and utterly repudiate the deed. North Carolina's voice spoke not then and there. The *first* State on this continent to proclaim her independence of the British crown, she will be the *last* to underrate the efforts of nations contending for liberty, or to turn a cold ear to the appeals of freedom's champions.

We gave Mr. Badger's remarks in our last issue; and we again invite the attention of our readers to those of Judge Douglas, in our paper to-day.

We lately published, from the Raleigh Register, the creed of the Whigs, made out in a brief and explicit statement. The Raleigh Standard says it is *with* the Whigs in all these propositions, except it cannot go for Fillmore and Graham. *Greensboro' Patriot.*

The Patriot is wide of the mark. The Register laid down a parcel of truisms, to which every citizen could assent; we admitted that they were correct, and told the Register that we were with it as to all these truisms; and this is what the Patriot calls the "Whig creed," and an endorsement of it by the Standard! The Register and Patriot are preparing to play over again their no-party game, but they will find that the people are not to be deceived any more by their mummery and humbuggery.

And now, what is the Patriot in favor of? Is it for a National Bank? For an increase of the Tariff-taxes? Is it against the Independent Treasury? What are its *measures* and its *principles*? There's the rub. Will that paper answer?

The Raleigh Register is in favor of what every body else assents to, but says nothing about old-fashioned Whig principles—the Star is out for "Liberty"—and the Patriot is for all this, and also for Fillmore and Graham, "without a why or a wherefore." The Editors of the Patriot will be found dropping their pets before long, "with tears in their eyes," and then throwing up their caps for General Scott and "Jimmy Jones"—Seward's candidates.

The Patriot might as well be quiet on the subject of Federal politics, and keep its attention fixed upon State improvements. Whigism "has gone glimmering through the dream of things that were"; and neither Fillmore, nor Graham, nor Scott, nor James C. Jones, nor Thad Stevens, nor Tom Corwin, nor Seward, can save it. Come out for "Liberty," Mr. Patriot, and leave consequences to take care of themselves.

THE CAUSE OF HUNGARY. We are glad to learn that measures are in active progress to make an *organized* effort in aid of Hungarian independence.—Twenty or thirty of our most prominent and influential citizens, embracing merchants, lawyers, mechanics, &c., will act as a Central Committee, in this City, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions in aid of the cause here, and of organizing branch Committees, in various parts of the country, for a similar purpose.

No cause ever presented, has taken firmer hold upon the popular heart than this. In this City, men in every walk of life, rich and poor, are eager to contribute something to aid the great cause of Hungarian liberty. An immense number of small donations will be made, amounting in the aggregate to hundreds of thousands of dollars. All that is necessary is to provide an energetic and efficient organization; and this will soon be done. *New York Times.*

All the Republicans of Europe honor Kossuth—the people of England rose up as one man to greet him, and the masses and leaders in this country have vied with each other in tendering him a welcome to our shores; but Mr. Badger, a Senator from this State, pronounces him a "political emissary," and has attempted to show that he is no Republican! Mr. Badger also voted against tendering Louis Kossuth a simple welcome to this land of liberty!

MR. THRASHER. A great meeting was held in New Orleans, on the night of the 11th, in behalf of Mr. Thrasher, at which Resolutions were adopted asking our Government to interfere at once and demand his release. Many speeches were made by both Whigs and Democrats, and the war spirit was strongly manifested.

MR. GILMER. The last Greensborough Patriot says it is "out of the question" for Mr. Gilmer to accept a nomination for Governor, "and consequently," says that paper, "it is unnecessary to use his name in this connexion."

The Editor of the Richmond Enquirer was shown on Tuesday a monster lump of gold, weighing *fourteen pounds*, and valued at three thousand dollars, which had been extracted from the Louisa Mine, now successfully worked in Louisa county, Virginia, by some enterprising and intelligent Northern gentlemen.

The Annual Conference of the South Carolina Methodist Episcopal Church, met at Georgetown on Wednesday, the 10th inst., Bishop Andrews presiding.

KOSSUTH IN NEW YORK.

Gov. Kossuth is still the object of the highest and most constant attention in New York. On Saturday night last he attended the Astor Place Opera House, and on his entrance the whole audience rose and cheered him three times in the most enthusiastic manner. He has attended Church several times in New York, the observed of all. Deputation after deputation continues to wait upon him, from all classes and orders of society; and his replies are replete with genius, hope for Hungary, shrewdness, and common sense.

Although he had been in the United States but ten days, it is stated that up to Saturday last he had received forty official addresses from public bodies, all congratulating him on his arrival, and expressing sympathy with his cause; also twelve especial invitations to visit different cities and towns, and nearly three hundred private letters from individuals, containing sentiments of the warmest character both for him and Hungary. Letters are daily pouring in upon him, and his correspondence is immense, not only in America but in almost all the countries of Europe.

Kossuth has signified his intention of proceeding to Washington in a few days. He says he is anxious, "as soon as possible, to go to Washington, there to express personally his humble thanks for the protection already experienced from the Congress of the United States." "I can go now," says he, "because I am made welcome." He proposes to return to Europe about the last of January.

The New York Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, under date of the 15th, says:

"The state of Kossuth's health has induced him to decline the reception of deputations to-day, unless for the purpose of handing in subscriptions to the great cause of liberty. This evening he attends the dinner given to him by the members of the press, which is expected to exceed that given by the city.

Kossuth is announced to speak in the Rev. Mr. Beecher's Church, in Brooklyn, on Thursday evening. Admission $5. The church is the largest in Brooklyn, and it is estimated that if it be filled on the occasion, and there is no doubt of that, the receipts will be $12,500. Rev. Mr. Beecher, in announcing that Kossuth was to speak, referred to the large sums paid for tickets to the press banquet, and stated that one gentleman, in order to secure a ticket, gave $1,000 to the Kossuth banquet."

The dinner given by the Editors to Kossuth, came off in New York on Monday evening last. William C. Bryant, Editor of the Evening Post, presided. The hall was crowded to excess, and it was a most brilliant affair. Kossuth spoke with unusual fire and ability. His speech on the occasion, it is said, will attract more attention and be read with more interest than any that has preceded it.

THE NATION'S GUEST.

The last New York Times thus alludes to the enthusiasm produced in New York by the presence of Gov. Kossuth:

"THE GUEST. The illustrious Hungarian has been in our midst ten days. The first beatings of the great public heart for the man and the cause which dictated the ovation of Saturday week, have given place to a more profound sentiment of admiration for his great worth; to a more practical interest in the sacred work to which he is devoted. The whole people are now with him. In whatever light regarded, whether the lion-hearted crusader in the cause of liberty, or the zealous ambassador of an oppressed people, he is proving himself the matured statesman in counsel, the sagacious leader in action, at every demonstration he is called on to make. He is rapidly making his way to the hearts of the people, to their very heart of hearts, and, Heaven be thanked, to their purses too.

The question in every circle now is, how shall we best serve this great and good man? It is made a practical business question; discussed on 'Change and in the workshop, talked of in every social and professional company, and acted upon by those who can afford to lead with their counsels and strengthen with their means.

Personally, Gov. Kossuth has made an extraordinary impression. He at once commands the respect of the stranger, and inspires a more intimate intercourse with love and reverence. He is courteous in manner, as he is chivalrous in purpose—good as he is brave—modest as he is deserving. His appearance in the Opera-house on Saturday night was a spectacle of combined beauty and sublimity, where bright eyes looked upon to bless him—where liberty-loving woman vied with the sterner sex in doing homage to Liberty's Envoy, and where taste and music were grouped to bid him welcome, and to add fresh inspiration to hearts already pledged to his cause. The patriot felt the scene deeply and truly. Thrice he acknowledged the plaudits of the audience, and was not untouched by the instant application which the house, as with one heart and one voice, made of the soul-stirring sentiments incidentally sung from the stage."

COAST SURVEY.

We learn from the Fayetteville Observer, that Lieut. Maffitt, of the United States Navy, has been engaged for some months past on a survey of a portion of the coast of this State, his operations having been confined to the Cape Fear bars and New Inlet. Lt. Maffit states that the result of this survey will tend to remove much of the prejudice which exists against the safety of navigation on our coast; and the Observer adds that "correct charts which he has prepared will be of great service, not the least of these probable benefits being a reduction of the rates of insurance, which have been so very high as to have cost the merchants of this part of the State many thousands of dollars annually more than they ought to have paid."

Lt. Maffitt was formerly a resident of this State, and still regards Fayetteville as his home. He made a survey, a year or two since, of Beaufort Harbor, in this State,

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VESSELS BUILT IN THE UNITED STATES. From the tables accompanying the Secretary of the Treasury's Report, we learn that in 1851 there were built in the United States 211 ships, 65 brigs, 532 schooners, 326 sloops and canal boats, with a total of 298,202 tonnage. Pennsylvania owns tonnage amounting to 284,373, being an increase of 25,000 over the previous year. New York has 1,041,013, being an increase of 96,000. Maryland has 204,444, which is an increase of 11,357. Delaware has 11,880, being a decrease of 4,839. North Carolina has 43,722, being a decrease of 31,496. Virginia has 69,769, being a decrease of 4,497; and the District of Columbia has 22,903, which is an increase of 5,893. The steam tonnage of the United States has increased during the year, 57,760 tons, and now amounts to 583,607 tons.

SAFETY OF RAIL ROADS. The Vermont Legislature, at its recent session, passed an act, designed to protect the lives of travellers on railroads. It forbids the employment of conductors, engineers, brakemen, or switchmen, "who shall make use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage," and the employment of such a person, with the knowledge of the president, superintendent, or any of the directors, subjects the company to prosecution, and to a fine of $300 to $3,000, besides being liable for all damages that may result. The same act contains a stringent provision against one train running upon the time of another.

The schooner E. S. Willetts, from Washington, in this State, put into Norfolk on the 10th inst., with a cargo of cotton and naval stores, on fire. Both vessel and cargo considerably damaged.

Hon. John B. Thompson, Whig, has been elected to the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of Kentucky.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.

SENATE.

Mr. Sebastian appeared in his seat to-day.

Mr. Bell presented the credentials of Hon. J. C. Jones, of Tennessee.

Mr. Hale presented petitions from sundry American exhibitors at the World's Industrial Exhibition, in London, stating that all other governments had aided their exhibitors in defraying their expenses, and asking Congress to make an appropriation for the same purpose.

Mr. Foote gave notice of a bill granting land to Mississippi to aid in the construction of a railroad in that State.

Mr. Geyer presented *several* memorials from the General Assembly *of Missouri*, praying grants of land for improvements in that State.

Mr. Hunter, *from* the committee on finance, reported back the *bill to* establish a branch mint in California, *with* an amendment.

Mr. Gwin urged that there would be immediate action, and, after an explanation of the bill by Mr. Hunter, it was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Hunter introduced a bill to establish a Board of Accounts.

Mr. Foote's resolution declaring the compromise measures a definitive settlement of the questions growing out of the subject of domestic slavery, was taken up.

Mr. Butler explained that his design in again taking part in this debate, was simply for the purpose of replying to some allusions made by Mr. Foote in his speech the other day. The endorsement of the compromise was something unusual in legislation. He defended himself against any imputation of having at the session of 1850 delayed the action of the Senate on the fugitive-slave bill.

Only three Senators from the Northern States had voted for that bill—the two from Iowa, and Mr. Sturgeon, of Pennsylvania. Why, he asked, were the northern allies of the Senator from Mississippi, the compromise men, absent on that vote? He read his report on the President's message asking for amendment of laws to enable him to execute the Fugitive Slave law, and repeated his views. He was opposed to clothing the President with the power to call out an armed millitia to enforce a law with bayonet and ball. Thought that request an ominous one.

He did not believe the law would be executed; did not believe it had been executed. The charge of treason had failed. Those who resisted the law would now be turned over to State courts and State juries, with sympathies and feelings like those whom they were to try. Even if convictions took place, no Northern Executive would hesitate to pardon them.

The Senator from Mississippi voted against two of the measures; he denounced the admission of California as an outrage and as without precedent; now he says California was admitted as other States. He traced the meeting of Southern Congressmen and the adoption of the Southern Address, as proceeding altogether from the Senator from Mississippi. The Nashville Convention was, to a great extent, the result of that Senator's movements. He asked the Senator from Mississippi if he would now vote for a proposition to divide California—one-half or both to be admitted as slave States.

Mr. Foote answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Butler said the gentleman asks Congress to declare the Compromise immutable, and yet will vote to-morrow to disturb it. The Mississippi Convention have resolved that certain acts that State would resist by revolution. In such a war he would ask on which side the Senator would take part?

Mr. Foote said that when the case arrived he would deliberate and determine.

Mr. Butler said that in such a case his allegiance to his State would give him no time to deliberate, and in such a case he would not consider as traitors those who defended their firesides and State. He alluded to Mr. Calhoun's contemplated amendment to the Constitution and the dual executive, and was not prepared to say but what such a government would be beneficial to the Union

He alluded to the internal struggle in South Carolina, and said that the position assumed by the Legislature of that State was the result of movements made in Mississippi.

Mr. Foote repeated his condemnation of those persons who in South Carolina, had recommended war upon the U. S. ports. He also referred to a speech by Mr. Rhett, in Charleston, wherein he declared that he never desired the proposition of the Nashville Convention of 36 30 to be adopted; that he was tired of Union for twenty years, &c.

Mr. Rhett alluded to the epithets which had been applied to him. Gage denounced as demagogues and traitors the leaders of the Revolution; Arnold spoke with a sneer of Washington, the rebel and traitor. The people he represented were secessionists, were disunionists, and he was free to declare that, under present circumstances, he was a secessionist and a disunionist. He was not such for twenty years, but ever since 1845.

He then took up the several acts of the compromise, and contended that the act admitting California was unconstitutional. That the Executive had appointed Judges and Marshals for the territories, who were pledged in favor of the existence of Mexican laws abolishing slavery, and that out of a vast territory, sufficient to form 48 States as large as Ohio, the South had been utterly and forever excluded. He had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, a message was received from the Senate, communicating a joint resolution which had been passed by that body, extending a welcome on the part of the people of the United States to Louis Kossuth.

Mr. Robinson, of Indiana, moved that the resolution be taken up and considered, which being agreed to, he moved the "previous question," which was carried, and thus cut off all debate.

The Joint Resolution was then read a first, second and third time; and the ayes and nays were taken on the final passage, which was carried by a resolution of 181 to 15; and on motion of Mr. Robinson, was ordered to be laid on the table.

[Among the nays are Messrs. Abererombie, Averett, Bragg, Brown of Mississippi, Caldwell, Harris of Tennessee, Holliday, Johnson of Geo., Jones of Tenn., Martin, Morehead, Savage, Scurry, Stephens of Geo., Williams and Woodward.]

Mr. Smith, of Alabama, spoke at some length in condemnation of the policy and action of Kossuth.

Mr. Fitch, of Indiana, submitted a resolution, in effect rescinding a former resolution of Congress declaring the Mexican war to be unconstitutional.

The ayes and nays having been demanded, it was carried by a vote of 103 to 54.

Mr. Meade, of Virginia, moved to call upon the President for any information he may possess, and shall think proper to communicate touching any treaty between England, France, and Spain, that may have been entered into for the guardianship of Cuba, which was carried.

The House adjourned.

APPOINTMENT OF U. S. SENATOR. Gov. Whitfield, we are informed, tendered the appointment of the office of Senator, made vacant by the resignation of Col. Jefferson Davis, when he consented to become a candidate for Governor, to that distinguished statesman and patriot, who declined it. It was then offered to the Hon. John J. McRae, who accepted it, and *left* immediately for Washington.

This selection cannot fail to meet the approval of the Democracy. Without reflecting upon the claims of others, it will not be improper to say that few men in the State possess higher claims on the party, and are more entitled to its confidence than Col. McRae. He possesses in a high degree, the requisite qualifications for the position, and he has always given an active support to the great principles of the Democratic party. He is fully identified, too, with the struggles and the triumphs of the unconquered and unconquerable Democracy of East Mississippi, who so richly deserve the compliment conveyed in the appointement of one of their number. *Mississippian.*

A MAN SHOT BY HIMSELF. Irwin Grey, of Camden County, (N. C.,) employed as a hand on board the Schr. Flag, while laying at Deep Creek, day before yesterday, took his gun and went into the woods to hunt squirrels, where he was afterwards found dead, having by some means or other shot himself in the mouth, the charge passing out at the back of his head. It is supposed that the ramrod jammed, and in attempting to draw it with his teeth, the gun went off, the load passing through his head as described above. *Norfolk Beacon.*

Mr. Foote will leave the Senate to-day, and repair to Mississippi, to assume his duties as Governor of that State.

KOSSUTH'S GREAT SPEECH.

Extracts from the Speech, delivered in New York, on the 11th instant, by LOUIS KOSSUTH.

The orator, after an eloquent exordium, and after arguing at length to show that the Washington, Webster, Madison, Monroe, and Clay policy was not against granting assistance to Hungary, in so far as to prevent Russia from interfering again, proceeds as follows:

"But I may be told, 'You are right in your principles, your cause is just, and you have our sympathy; but after all we cannot go to war for your country; we cannot furnish you with armies and fleets; we cannot fight your battles for you.' There is the rub. Who can exactly tell what would have been the issue of your own struggle for independence, though your country was in a far happier geographical position than we poor Hungarians, should France have given such an answer to your forefathers in 1778 and 1781, instead of sending to your aid a fleet of thirty eight men of war, and auxiliary troops, and 24,000 muskets, and a loan of nineteen millions? And what is far more than all this, does it not show that France resolved with all its power to espouse the cause of your independence?

But, perhaps, I will be told that France did this, not out of love of freedom, but out of hatred against England. Well, let it be; but let me also ask, shall the cause of olden times—hatred—be more efficient in the destinies of mankind than love of freedom principles of justice, and laws of humanity? Perhaps I will be told that Europe is so far from America. But let me ask, is America in the days of steam navigation more distant from Europe to-day than France was from America seventy-three years ago? However, I must solemn declare that it is not my intention to rely literally upon this example. It is not my wish to entangle the United States in war, or to engage your great people to send out armies and fleets to restore Hungary to its sovereign independence. Not at all, gentlemen; I most solemnly declare that I never entertained such expectations, such hopes; and here I come to the practical point."

Kossuth next announced it as his opinion that Europe was on the eve of new revolutions and great events, and then said:

"It is wanted, that being aware of the precarious condition of Europe, your National Government should so soon as possible send instructions to your Minister at London, to declare to the English Government that the United States, acknowledging the sovereign right of every nation to dispose of its own domestic concerns, have resolved not to interfere, but also not to let interfere whatever foreign power with this sovereign right, in order to repress the spirit of freedom in any country. Consequently, to invite the Cabinet of St. James to unite with the United States in this policy, and to declare that the United States are resolved to act conjointly with England in that decision in the case of that approaching crisis on the European continent, which is impossible not to foresee.

If the citizens of the United States, instead of honoring me with the offers of their hospitality, would be pleased to express this their will, by passing convenient resolutions, and ratifying them to their National Government—if the people by all constitutional means—if the independent press would hasten to express the public opinion in a similar sense—if in consequence of this the National Government would instruct its Minister in England accordingly, and by a convenient communication to the Congress, give so as it is wont to do, publicity to this his step, I am entirely sure that you would find the people of Great Britain heartily joining this direction of policy—nobody in the world could feel especially offended by it, and no existing relation would be broken or injured, and still the interference of Russia in the restoration of Hungary to its independence (formally declared in 1849) prevented—Russia arrogance and preponderance checked, and the oppressed nations of Europe soon become free.

There may be some over-anxious men who, perhaps, would say, "But if such a declaration of your government will not be respected, and Russia still does interfere, then you would be obliged by this previous declaration to go to war, and you dont desire to have a war." That objection seemed to me like as if somebody would say, "If the vault of Heaven breaks down what will we do?" My answer is, "But it will not break down;" even so I answer—but your declaration will be respected—Russia will not interfere—you will have no occasion for war, you will have prevented war."

He then put the case of Cuba, and asked if the people of this country would allow the Cuban people, if they rose for liberty, to be crushed. The meeting answered with one voice, "NO." He then said that Cuba was six days from New York, and Hungary eighteen, and therefore the only difference as to the two cases was as to time. He then proceeded:

"Now, I put the question, before God and humanity, to you, free, sovereign people of America, can this violation of international law abolish the legitimate character of our Declaration of Independence? If not, then, here I take my ground, because I am in this very Declaration of Independence entrusted with the charge of Governor of my fatherland. I have sworn, before God and my nation, to endeavor to maintain and secure this act of Independence. And so may God the Almighty help me as I will—I will, until my nation is again in the condition to dispose of its government, which I confidently trust—yea, more, I know will be a Republic. And then I will retire to the humble condition of my former private life, equaling in one thing, at least, your Washington, not in merits, but in honesty—that is the only ambition of my life. Amen!

So my third humble wish is that the people of the United States, would be pleased, by all constitutional means of its wonted public life, to declare that, acknowledging the legitimate character of the Declaration of Independence of Hungary, it is anxious to greet Hungary among the inpependent powers of the earth, and invite the government of the United States to recognize this independence at the earliest convenient time. That is all. Let me see the principle announced; the rest may well be left to the wisdom of your Government, with some confidence in my own respectful discretion also."

The orator concluded his brilliant and comprehensive address as follows:

"And so, Gentlemen, I have respectfully stated what are my humble requests to the sovereign people of this country, in its public and political capacity. It is that the people of the United States may be pleased, by all constitutional means, to declare—First, that, feeling interested in the maintenance of the laws of nations, acknowledging the sovereign right of every people to dispose of its own domestic concerns to be one of these laws, and the interference with this sovereign right to be a violation of these laws of nations, the people of the United States—resolved to respect and to make respected these public laws—declares the Russian past intervention in Hungary, to be a violation of these laws, which, if reiterated, would be a new violation, and would not be regarded indifferently by the people of the United States—that you, therefore, invite your government to act accordingly, and so invite Great Britain to unite with the United States in this policy.

Second, that the people of the United States is resolved to maintain the right of commercial intercourse with the nations of Europe, whether they be in a state of revolution against their governments or not—and that with the view of approaching scenes on the continent of Europe, the people invites the government to take appropriate measures for the protection of the trade of the people on the Mediterranean; and third, that the people of the United States pronounces its opinions in respect to the question of independence of Hungary, so as I had the honor to state. I hope no body can reproach me to have done by this anything inconsistent with the high regards which I owe to the United States, or not appropriate to my capacity.

I would regard it as a very judicious and beneficial thing, if those generous men who sympathize with the cause of Hungary would form committees through the different parts of the United States, with the purpose to occasion appropriate meetings, to pass such resolutions as I had the honor humbly to suggest. So much for the generous people of the United States, in its public and political capacity. And if that sympathy which I have the honor to meet with in the United States is really intended to become beneficial to the cause of my poor native land, then there is one humble wish more which I anxiously entertain. But that is a private business; it is a respectful appeal to the generous feelings of individuals. Gentlemen, I would rather starve than rely, for myself and family, on foreign aid; but, for my country's freedom, I would not be ashamed to go a begging from door to door. [Great cheering.]

Gentlemen, I mean financial aid—money to assist the cause of freedom, and independence of Hungary. I took the advice of some kind friends if it be lawful to express such an humblet, request, because I fee the honorable duty neither to offend nor to evade your laws. I am told it is lawful. There are two means to see this, my humble wish accomplished. The first is from spontaneous subscription, to put the offerings of kind friends at my disposal, for the benefit of my country's cause. The second is a loan. As to this loan, that is a business of a more private nature, which, to be carried on in an appropriate way, requires private consultation in a more close circle.

So here I only mention that if there are such generous men who are willing to enter into the idea, provided it will be arranged in an acceptable way, I would most humbly entreat them to enter into a private communication about the subject with me; and secondly, I express my conviction that even this matter of loan could be efficiently promoted by the other measures of free gratuitous subscriptions, which would afford me the means necessary for the practical initiation of the loan business itself. Now, as to these subscriptions. The idea was brought home to my mind by a plain but very generous letter, which I had the honor to receive, and which I beg to read. It is as follows:

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 14, 1851.

M. Louis Kossuth, Governor of Hungary—Sir:—I have authorised the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New York to honor your draft on me for one thousand dollars. Respectfully yours. W. SMEAD.

I beg leave publicly to return my most humble thanks to the gentleman, for his ample aid, and the delicate manner in which he offered it; and it came to my mind, that where one single individual is as ready to make such sacrifices to my country's cause there may perhaps be many who would give their small share to it, if they were only apprised that it will be thankfully accepted however small it may be. And it came to my mind then that drops of millions make an ocean, and the United States number many millions of inhabitants, all attached with warm feelings to the principles of liberty. Agglomerated by single dollars, is even so one millions of dollars, as if it were one single draft, to me yet more precious, because it would practically show the sympathy of the people at large.

I will consider it highly beneficial, should I be so happy to see generous men form committees throughout the United States, to raise out of the free offerings of the people, some material aid to assist the second cause of freedom and independence of Hungary. It is a delicate matter, gentlemen, for me to speak so. It is, perhaps, one of the greatest sacrifices to my country that I do so. [Great applause.] But I love my country. [Renewed cheering.] And readily will undergo even this torturing humiliation for her sake. Would I were so happy as your Washington was, when for your glorious country's sake, in the hours of your need, he also called for money in France.

Sir, I have done. Conscious of no personal merit, I came to your shores a poor, persecuted exile, but you poured upon me the triumph of a welcome such as the world has never yet seen; and why? Because you took me for the representative of that principle of liberty which God has destined to become the common benefit of all humanity; and it is a glorious sight to see a mighty, free, powerful people, come forth to greet with such a welcome the principle of freedom, even in a poor, persecuted, penniless exile. Be blessed for it! Your generous deed will be recorded through all posterity; and, as even now, millions of Europe's oppressed nations will raise there thanksgiving to God for the ray of hope which you, by this, your act, have thrown on the dark night of their fate; even so, through all posterity, oppressed men will look to your memory as to a token of God, that there is a hope for freedom on earth, because there is a people like you to feel its worth and support its cause."

The great Maygar thus concluded, exactly at eleven o'clock, having occupied two hours and a half; and the most overwhelming applause and waving of handkerchiefs continued for several minutes, which was but the repetition of many similiar scenes during the delivery of one of the most magnificent addresses ever uttered. Never did any man meet a more enthusiastic reception in this or any other country.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, December 14.

The Kossuth resolution which passed the Senate on Friday last will be sent through the House under the submerged propeller of the previous question. It will pass to-morrow, I believe, and the President will act upon it immediately.

Kossuth's speeches are read here with wonder and amazement. He is, undoubtedly, the greatest orator of the day, and there is a profound knowledge of history and the elevation of the statesman in all he says. He is not a dreamer, but to all intents and purposes a practical man.

As to how far our government may be impelled by his views, is altogether a matter of *American* policy. This continent is seven times as large as that of Europe, and we cannot make the destiny of the greater body *depend* on the fate of the smaller one. This would be contrary to the law of universal gravitation.

Nor can we *now* declare against the doctrine of intervention; because sound logic would require that we should not only protest against Russia, which has now withdrawn her troops from Hungary, but also against France, which maintains, still, an army of blood-hounds on the classic soil of Rome! The time will no doubt come when the United States will intervene successfully in the affairs of the world; but that time is not yet. And we may then intervene, not only "to maintain non-intervention," but we may choose to take sides, as France and England, at the battle of Navarino, took sides with humanity against brutality and despotism. But in no case can we assume an attitude which would prevent us from remaining masters of our own destiny.

This country cannot make its fate depend on the fate of battes in Europe; though it ought not to shrink from the expression of a manly sympathy for every nation that dares to assert its right to self-government. Public opinion in this country is a power—it is the government itself—and hence the expression of our opinion carries a force with it which will be sufficiently understood and appreciated in Europe.

[Telegraphed for the Washington Republic.]

Imporlant from Austria and Hungary—A Military Revolt Discovered—Arrest of Kossuth's Agent—Burning of Haynau's Residence, &c.

BOSTON, Dec. 14. The steamer Niagara reached her wharf at three o'clock this morning, and her mails for New York and the South left in the early train.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

An armed revolt has just been discovered as about to break out among the Austrian troops at Holstein, who are composed principally of Hungarian noblemen, who have been compelled to serve in the ranks as private soldiers. They were, however, detected and repulsed by their superior officers.

Count Potoski, an agent of Kossuth's, has been arrested at Rensburg, and proclamations found in his possession addressed to the soldiers, exciting them to revolt. He also had with him copies of Kossuth's speeches in England.

The Hungarian residence of General Haynau has been destroyed by fire, the work of an incendiary. Haynau came near being burned to death in the house.

MORE IMPROVEMENTS. Mr. F. N. McWilliams is building him an Office on the Academy lot in this place, where he contemplates locating as soon as it is finished, which will be about the first of February.

Mr. Edward Conigland is building him a beautiful family residence, in sight of town, where he will reside in future so soon as it is completed, which will be in the early part of the ensuing year.

We like to see improvements going on. Halifax has improved very much in appearance within the last two or three years; and we are gratified to learn that the business of the place has improved also.—May her march be onward, and still onward.

Halifax Republican.

The Tennessee House of Representatives have adopted, with only one dissenting voice, a proposed amendment to the Constitution of that State, authorizing the people to elect Judges and Attorney General for the Supreme and Inferior Court.

Six years ago the spot where Atlanta, Georgia, is now standing was an unbroken wilderness. Now there is a city of four thousand inhabitants—to be passed to the credit of the railroads.

Greensborough Patriot.

Corporation Proceedings.

RALEIGH, December 16, 1851.

The Board of Commissioners met, pursuant to a call of the Intendant—present, W. Dallas Haywood, Intendant, and John Hutchins, W. H. McKee, Edward Yarbrough, C. B. Root, T. R. Fentress, W. W. Holden, and C. W. D. Hutchings, Commissioners.

The Intendant said he had called the Board together for the purpose of taking into consideration the importance of adopting some plan by which the City may be provided with water to be used in cases of Fire; and had the honor to lay before them the following suggestions:

In the first place, he would propose to them that water be brought into the City from some Creek or Branch, provided it can be done. To ascertain its practicability and cost, a competent Engineer ought to be employed, to make a survey from some of the streams west of Raleigh and report thereon at as early a day as possible. If found to be practicable, the plan might be adopted and forthwith executed, at whatever reasonable expense, provided the City can bear it. The cost would not probably exceed the enhanced value of the property of the City, as property is always increased in value in proportion to the protection and security thrown around it. The money would have to be raised by a loan to be paid so gradually as not to become burdensome to tax payers, and so as to throw upon the succeeding generation a part of the burden of paying for an improvement which they will share alike with ourselves.

If, however, this should be found impracticable, he would bring to their notice the Artesian Well. In either case we ought to have large Cisterns or Reservoirs of water at some convenient point, *immediately* provided. Our public wells should be *deepened, enlarged* and *increased in number*, and Pumps provided of sufficient capacity, and kept in *constant* repair, to be available on any any and every emergency. The metalic pump should take the place of the wooden ones now in use, and a suitable number of Fire-hooks and Ladders, should forthwith be provided for the City, and the Fire Engines put in complete order.

After consultation, on motion, a Committee of one from the Western, one from the Eastern, and two from the Middle Ward, was raised to take the whole subject into consideration, and to report thereon to a called meeting on Friday night, the 19th. The Intendant named the following members of the Board as the Committee, to wit: W. W. Holden, John Hutchins, Edward Yarbrough, and Thos. R. Fentress.

Mr. Holden offered the following Ordinance, which was unanimously adopted:

Be it ordained by the Intendant and Commissioners of the City of Raleigh, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That no buildings of wood shall be erected on the square in said City, bounded on the North by Morgan Street, on the South by Hargett Street, on the West by Fayetteville Street, and on the East by Wilmington Street; nor shall any wooden house be removed from any part of the City, or from any other place, on said square, under a penalty of ten dollars for every week that any such building shall remain thereon, to be paid to the City Treasurer, to be applied for the benefit of the City.

On motion, these proceedings were directed to be published in the newspapers of the City.

CHRISTMAS.

The following lines are so good in themselves, and interest the little ones so much, that they will bear re-publishing every Christmas. They are from the pen of Clement C. Moore, an American writer:

"A VISIT FROM ST. NICHOLAS.

'Twas the night before Christmas, when all through the house
Not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse;
The stockings were hung by the chimney with care,
In hopes that St. Nicholas soon would be there;
The children were nestled all snug in their beds,
While visions of sugarplums danced through their heads;
And mamma in her 'kerchief, and I in my cap,
Had just settled our brains for a long winter's nap;
When out on the lawn there arose such a clattter,
I sprang from the bed to see what was the matter:
Away to the window I flew like a flash,
Tore open the shutters and threw up the sash.
The moon, on the breast of the new-fallen snow,
Gave the lustre of midday to objects below.
When, what to my wondering eyes should appear,
But a miniature sleigh and eight tiny reindeer,
With a little old driver, so lively and quick,
I knew in a moment it must be St. Nick.
More rapid than eagles his coursers they came.
And he whistled, and shouted, and called them by name;
"Now, Dasher! now, Dancer! now, Prancer! now, Vixen!
On! Comet, on! Cupid, on! Donder and Blixen—
To the top of the porch! to the top of the wall!
Now, dash away, dash away, dash away all!"
As leaves that before the wild hurricane fly,
When they meet with an obstacle, mount to the sky
So up to the house-top the coursers they flew,
With the sleigh full of toys—and St. Nicholas too.
And then in a twinkling I heard on the roof
The prancing and pawing of each little hoof.
As I drew in my head, and was turning around,
Down the chimney St. Nicholas came with a bound.
He was dress'd all in fur, from his head to his foot,
And his clothes were all tarnish'd with ashes and soot;
A bundle of toys he had flung on his back,
And he look'd like a pedlar just opening his pack.
His eyes, how they twinkled! his dimples, how merry!
His cheeks were like roses, his nose like a cherry;
His droll little mouth was drawn up like a bow,
And his beard on his chin was as white as the snow,
The stump of a pipe he held tight in his teeth,
And the smoke it encircled his head like a wreath.
He had a broad face and a little round belly,
That shook, when he laugh'd, like a bowl full of jelly.
He was chubby and plump; a right jolly old elf;
And I laugh'd, when I saw him, in spite of myself.
A wink of his eye, and a twist of his head,
Soon gave me to know I had nothing to dread.
He spoke not a word, but went straight to his work,
And fill'd all the stockings; then turn'd with a jerk,
And, laying his finger aside of his nose,
And giving a nod, up the chimney he rose.
He sprang to his sleigh, to his team gave a whistle,
And away they all flew like the down of a thistle;
But I heard him exclaim, ere he drove out of sight,
"Happy Chrismas to all, and to all a good-night!"

NEWSPAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES. The forthcoming census report gives the following statistics of the periodicals published in the United States in the year 1850:

	No.	Circulation.	No. copies Pr. Annually.
Dailies,	750	750,000	235,000,000
Tri-Weeklies,	150	75,000	11,700,000
Semi-Weeklies,	125	80,000	8,320,000
Weeklies,	2,000	2,875,000	149.500,000
Semi-Monthlies,	50	800,000	7,200,000
Monthlies,	100	900,000	10,800,000
Quarterlies,	25	20,000	80,000
	2,800	5,000,000	422,600,000

Of these 424 papers were published in the New England States, 876 in the Middle States, 716 in the Southern, and 783 in the Western States. Avarage circulation in the United States 1785. There is one publication for every 7,161 free inhabitants in the United States and territories.

The movements of Kossuth yesterday are marked with continued interest. But it is a melancholly fact that very little consideration is shown for his health, position, or the objects of his visit to this country, by a large majority of those who worry him almost to death by shaking of hands and spinning long yarns. Let them bring bank bills in future, instead of unmeaning, bombastic addresses. That will be the test of sincerity. How admirably did he put some of these gentlemen into a corner by asking them, in effect the question, "How many dollars are you willing to fork over to prove the truth of your words?"

New York Herald, 13th instant.

MARRIED.

On the 9th inst., by Richard Harrison, Esq., Dr. J. R. Walker, of Va., to Miss Martha A. eldest daughter of Mr. Spencer L. Hart, of Edgecombe, N. C.

I. O. O. F.

THE members of Manteo Lodge, No. 8, are requested to attend a regular meeting at the Hall of the Sons of Temperance on Friday evening 19th instant, at half-past 6 o'clock. THOS. W. DEWEY, N. G.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Dec, 19, 1851. 14—

JUST ARRIVED,

AT PROCTER'S,

Successor to Messrs. Oliver & Procter,

A Fresh Supply of those beautiful

WINTER FROCK AND OVER-COATS,

Also, a variety of

FANCY CASSIMERES,

All of which are selling very cheap.

ISAAC PROCTER.

Raleigh, Dec. 20, 1851. 14—

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES.

GOV. DAVID S. REID, WM. HILL,
D. W. COURTS, E. B. FREEMAN,
WM. J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

FEMALE SCHOOL, Hillsboro', N. C.

THE winter Session of Mr. and Mrs. BURWELL'S School will begin on Thursday, the 15th January next. Board can be had in the Family of the Prinnipal. For terms, &c. see circular. Address

REV. R. BURWELL,
Hillsboro' N. C.

Dec. 12, 1851. 898—4w.

Raleigh Register, Weekly Post, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Chronicle, and Newbernian will insert once a week for four weeks.

Raleigh Academy.

THE 21st session of this Institution will again commence on the 7th of January, 1852.

TUITION, PER SESSION.

Classics, $25.
English, 16.

J. M. LOVEJOY,

Dec. 15, 1851. 14—4t.

NOTICE.

E. L. HARDING, & Co. Would inform their friends and customers that they can be found for a few days in a room over Messrs. Evans & Cooke's Store. Call at the far-famed and world-wide renowned Estalishment of E. L. H. & Co., and get the best bargains, as heretofore.

December 19, 1851. 14—tf.

For Sale.

A SECOND hand Rockaway, harness and tongue—also a splendid Chandelier.

Apply to R. P. FINCH.

December 16th, 1851. 14—3t.

Caswell Female Institute.

B. GOULD, A. M., *Principal.*
MISS KATE E. KELLOGG, *Assistant.*
MRS. E. M. KELLOGG, do.
MRS. E. B. GOULD, *Teacher of Music.*

THE next session will commence on the 5th of Jan. *Rates of instruction per Session of five months:*

For the common and higher English branches, Mathematics and Latin, from	$8,00 to 15,00
Music (Piano with a course of vocal exercises)	20,00
Embroidery, Drawing and Painting each,	6,00
French,	5,00
Board, (including washing) per month,	7,00

Yanceyville, Caswell Co., N. C.

The above Institution needs no commendation to those who have had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with its merits. To others we say with confidence and candor, that it possesses the highest order of excellence. The course of studies is extensive, the teachings accurate and thorough in every department, the expense moderate, and the location distinguished for healthfulness.

N. M. ROAN, GEORGE WILLIAMSON, T. D. JOHNSTON, A. C. LINDSEY, O. C. FOWLER.

Dec. 8, 1851. 898—3w.

Franklin Institute,

Cedar Rock, Franklin County, North Carolina.

D. S. RICHARDSON, *Principal.*

THE 11th Term of this School will open on the 1st Monday in January, 1852.

Board, $6,50 per month.

For a Circular containing full particulars apply to the Principal, or

JNO. ADAMS HARRISON.
Sec. Board Trustees.

December 13, 1851. 13—6t.

Belford Female Academy,

NASH CO. N. C.

MRS. M. C. RICHARDSON, } *Principals.*
MISS M. E. STONE, }

THE Exercises will be resumed on the 1st Monday in January, 1852.

Board per month. $6,50, Other charges as formerly.

For particulars inquire of Dr. G. SILLS,
Belford P. O.

December 13, 1851. 13—6t.

NASHVILLE MALE ACADEMY.

THE next session of this institution will commence on the first Monday in January next, under the supervision of Mr. Selah Hammond, who has had long experience in fitting youth for College.

Terms of Tuition per Session:

Primary English branches,	$8,00
Higher do. do.	12,00
The same embracing Latin and Greek,	15,00

Board for Children can be had in good families in and near the village at $6 per month.

BY THE TRUSTEES.

Nashville, N. C. Dec. 4, 1851. 11—4rw.

Louisburg Female Seminary.

THE Spring Session of 1852, will commence on the 1st Monday in January. Board will be $45 per session. The tuition varies according to the studies pursued; and all the particulars may be seen in the Circular, which will be sent, on application, to any who may desire it. The School has been under the charge of the present Principals for nine years past, and is thoroughly organized with an able and efficient corps of Teachers—affording advantages which, it is believed, are unsurpassed by those of any similar institution in the State.

JNO. D. HAWKINS, *Pres't.*
of the Board of Trustees.

Dec. 12, 1851. 13—3t.

Notice.

WHITESVILLE, Columbus, Co. N. C. }
Dec. 10, 1851. }

A TEACHER WANTED, to take charge of the Academy at this place. A liberal price will be given. Application will be made to F. George, Esq., or myself at this office. J. A. MAULTSBY.

898—tf.

Negroes for Sale.

I WILL sell by Public Vendue, at DAVIS' CROSS ROADS, in the county of Franklin, 8 miles East of Louisburg, on Saturday the 3d day of January next, two likely Negro Men, on a credit of six months.

N. B. MASSENBURG, Ex'r.
of JOEL HARRIS, dec'd.

Dec. 12th, 1851. 13—3w.pd.

Dan River Institute.

THE Spring session of this institution will commence on Monday, the 5th of January next.

Board and tuition as heretofore.

A. C. LINDSEY,
B. GOULD.

Yanceyville, Dec. 6, 1851. 898—3w.

JOSIAH WELLS,

WHOLESALE

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

NORFOLK, VA.

FILLS orders for Groceries at low prices, and gives his best attention to the sales of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco, and other produce consigned to him.

Norfolk, Dec. 4, 1851. 12—6m.

MISS LESLIE'S Twenty-five Receipts for Pastry Cakes and Sweet Meats; 20th Edition. For sale by H. D. TURNER,

Nov. 1851. N. C. Bookstore.

OXFORD MALE ACADEMY,

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THE next session of this institution will commence the 2nd Monday in January, under the conduct of Mr. J. H. Horner as Principal.

Mr. Horner was prepared for College under the tuition of Mr. W. J. Bingham, and was graduated at the University of N. C. in June 1844, with the highest distinction in an unusually numerous class. Since that time he has been constantly engaged in the business of Teaching, and for the last four years has had charge of the Male Academy, at Hamilton, N. C. He brings with him the most flattering testimonials of high moral character and of his eminent success in the government and instruction of boys.

Tuition in the English Department per session of 5 months, - - - - $12,50

Tuition in the Classical do " " 15,00

Oxfoed is considered one of the prettiest and most moral towns in the State, and is situated in an undoubtly healthy region. It is thirtwen miles from Henderson depot on the R. & G. R. Road, which renders it very accessible to the Eastern part of the State.

THO. B. LITTLEJOHN, *Pres't.*

THOS. H. WILLIE, *Sec'y.*

Thomas J. Hicks, Robert B. Gilliam, John C. Taylor, Jos. T. Littlejohn, Jno. R. Herndon, W. W. Young, R. W. Lassiter, *Trustees.*

Oxford, Dec. 4, 1851. P1—7tw.

Register and Star copy 6 times, weekly.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

THIS Institution located in Oxford, Granville County, N. C. under the care of Rev. Samuel Wait, D. D., aided by competent assistants, has now been in operation one session. The next session will commence on the second Monday in January, 1852. A uniform has been adopted for public occasions, consisting of deep blue Merino, or any other suitable fabric, for winter, and of Pink Calico, Gingham, or Muslin, and white Cambric or Muslin for summer. The Bonnet straw; in winter, trimmed with deep blue silk velvet, and lined with light blue satin; in summer, trimmed plain with pink ribbon and lined with white, without flowers, lace, or any inside trimmings.

Terms per Session of five months, one half in advance:

Tuition in the Preparatory Department $10, in the College Course $20, without any extra charge for languages, or higher English throughout the course. Pupils can take partial course, and study Latin, Greek, or French, or other advanced studies in the English course, at $10, for each study. *Extra expense*—Music on Piano $20, use of instrument $3; the same on Guitar. Drawing and Painting in water colors $12; in Oil $15. Needle work $10. Board in College under the immediate care of the President and his Assistants; including washing, fuel, and lights, $8 per month. Good board can be obtained in the village on reasonable terms. Further information can be obtained by addressing the President. By order of the Board.

T. T. GRANDY, *Sec'y.*

Dec. 13, 1851. 13—tlstM.

ECLECTIC ACADEMY,

In the County of Nottoway.

In one Mile of the South-Side Rail Road.

THE next Session of my School will commence the 1st of February, 1852, and close the 1st of August.

The course of instruction embraces a thorough preparation for the Junior Classes of our best Colleges. School limited to fifteen scholars.

TERMS. Board and tuition, including bedding, washing, lights, &c., $75, payable in advance.

REFERENCES. Thos. H. Campbell, Virginia Senate; E. G Booth, Nottoway; Capt. Richard Jones, do.; Dr. H. E. Shore, do.; Lewis E. Harvie, Amelia; Leander Masters, do.; Dr. Geo. C. Scott, do.; Capt. D. H. Flournoy, Chesterfield; Wm. Gills, do., M. D. l'Anson, do; Mr. Benj. Jones, Petersburg; Capt. John G. Adkins, do.; Hon. R. K. Meade and T. S. Bocock, H. of R; Hon. R. M. T. Hunter and James M. Mason, U. S. Senate.

Address the subscriber, Morgansville, Nottoway, Va.

A. G. A. COLEMAN.

Dec. 13, 1351. 898—w6w.

Valuable Property for Sale.

I will sell on a liberal credit, the House and Lot on which I live in the Eastern Ward of this City, eligibly situated, near the residence of Dr. Josiah O. Watson.

The lot contains about an acre of ground, well and newly fenced in. The house is commodious and newly fitted up. It contains four rooms besides a basement neatly finished for a dining room, pantry, &c. &c. All the necessary out-houses, including Kitchen, Smokehouse, Stables, &c., and the best well of water in these "diggins," will be found upon the premises. The Garden attached to the residence is in a high state of cultivation.

I will also sell the Lot adjoining, containing three-fourths of an Acre, more or less. The Lots will be sold separately or together, as purchasers may desire.

The property cannot fail to please any person, who wishes a highly desirable residence.

For details, terms, &c. apply immediately to

THOMAS M. OLIVER.

Raleigh, Dec. 5, 1851. 11—

TRINITY SCHOOL,

Seven Miles West of Raleigh, North Carolina.

Rev. P. TELLER BABBIT, Rector.

THE Tenth term of this School will commence on the 8th of January, 1852.

TERMS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

The Crack of Doom.

WHEN the trump of the Seventh Angel shall reverberate from the cloud-capped summits of Mt. Dhawalageri, to the snowy peaks of Hecla, when in the closing scene in the last act of Earth's great drama, the voice of the Archangel, with the right foot set on the sea and his left foot on the earth, shall be heard bidding "mortality put on the robes of immortality;" on that terrible day when the

Seven Vials of Wrath

Shall be poured out upon the Earth, when this mighty fabric shall crumble, and desolation with giant strides shall stalk over the dominions of man, then it is written

Time shall be no Longer.

Do ye dare, ye rigid moralists who from the book of Nature learn to reverence "Nature's God," or ye scoffers of the

Revealed Religion,

Who vaunt your deistical dogmas, dare ye pronounce the prophecies of Zechariah, the son of Iddo, false, or revelation a fraud.

The bare contemplation of Earth's dying throes has in it a "power potential," to strike with awe the stoutest heart, but

"Hope humbly then, with trembling pinions soar,"

And as in the ramifications of business life, Hope, "sweet Hope," by its saving influence tranquilizes the mind; without hope, the dull monotony of human life would be far less desirable than the tranquil slumbers of the grave, but with it,

"Kings are made Gods,
And meaner creatures kings."

The tiller of the ground sows his seed, and hopes for an abundant harvest. The poor man as he wistfully gazes at the gorgeous equipage of his rich neighbor, or listens to the sounds of music as they fall in gentle cadences on his ear from the marble halls of the millionaire, *clings the tighter to hope*, and with fresh energy seeks for riches. Let that poor man who would revel in

LUXURY, POMP AND POWER,

Or the rich man who would increase the store that fortune has blessed him with,

READ THIS ADVERTISEMENT,

And learn that FORTUNES are the wares that are offered to the public by the

Old Established Bankers and far-famed Lottery Agents,

PYFER & CO.

No. 1 Light St. Baltimore, Md.

Brilliant Schemes for December, 1851.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date Dec.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	$8	$27 00
2	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
3	35,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	10	40 00
4	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
5	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
6	33,397	78 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
8	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	8	27 00
9	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
10	40,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
11	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
12	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
13	52,418	75 Nos	11 drawn	15	55 00
15	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	27 00
16	25,000	78 Nos	10 drawn	5	20 00
17	30,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
18	20,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	5	18 00
19	21,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
20	40,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	12	45 00
22	5 of 12,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	27 00
23	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
24	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
25	24,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	5	18.00
26	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
27	60,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	20	75 00
29	27,500	75 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
30	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
31	33,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw.

All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.
No. 1 LIGHT ST., Baltimore, Md.
Or, Box 524, Baltimore Post Office.

December 1, 1851. 10—

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!

S. CRANE'S

Patent Compound Wash Mixture.

For Washing Clothes—Also, for Washing, Cleaning, and Beautifying Painted Surfaces, the Walls, Ceilings and Entries; the Halls, Parlors, and Rooms of Private and Public Buildings; the Fronts, Doors and Windows of Fancy Dwellings; the Pews and Interior of Churches; Furniture; the Berths, State Rooms and Cabins of Steamships, Steamboats, and Packet-Ships; Passenger Cars, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glass or Metallic Surfaces, &c., &c.

WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction, and destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the laundress—being an improved Preparation for Washing Clothes perfectly, with astonishing facility and dispatch, and without injury to texture or color. Every family, of whatever size, can do all their washing in less than one hour, without the labor of rubbing, pounding, bleaching or the friction of a machine, thus saving time, expense and labor, and securing exemption from the diseases caused by the exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing, while Clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash-board and friction, and last much longer.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Patentee, the sole right and interest for the State of North Carolina, in his Patent Compound Wash Mixture, hereby informs the Public, that he wishes to dispose of Family or County Rights for the same.

Persons living at a distance, wishing to procure the right to make and use this Valuable Preparation, can do so, by remitting **FIVE DOLLARS** to me, at Raleigh, which amount will entitle them to a family right; which right shall be sent by mail immediately, with the proper directions to make and use the same. I am in possession of a large number of certificates from Ladies and Gentlemen of high standing, not only in this State, but in Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina; but, I deem it unnecessary to fill a long Advertisement with them, unless requested, as the article will speak for itself, and is so favorably known in all the Northern and Southern States.

I aim to visit all parts of the State at as early a day as possible, to give the Public an opportunity of testing its value.

JOHN J. CHRISTOPHER, is my authorized Agent for this City during my absence.

WESLY WHITAKER, Jr., is the General Traveling Agent.

Feeling satisfied by the use of this Mixture in my own Family, that it cannot fail to please all who try it, I invite all to call and see or send in their orders to

J. J. RYALS.

Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1851. 94—tf.

Notice! Notice!

ON the 22d of December next, I shall proceed to sell without reserve, at my late residence in Wake County, my Household and Kitchen Furniture, a set of Blacksmith Tools, Farming Utensils, Cart, Wagon, Gin and Wheat Thresher, together with my crop of Corn, Fodder and Oats, my stock of Horses and Mules, three yoke of oxen, several good milch Cows, twenty or thirty head of Sheep and my stock of hogs. There will also be sold some six or seven thousand pounds of Pork.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOHN D. POWELL.

December 5, 1851. 11—td.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

IF you want a fine fashionable Hat, call at EVANS & COOKE'S.

August 27, 1851. 86—

LARGE SALE,

Valuable Real & Personal Property.

Commencing 12th January, 1852.

THE Subscribers, as Executors of the late Richard Hines, offer for sale the very valuable Plantation he died possessed of, containing abou. 2700 acres, a little over half of which is cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The Plantation is situated on the north side of Tar River, in Edgecombe County, six or seven miles east of the Railroad, and nine miles above Tarborough, adjoining the lands of Richard Harrison, and others. There is on the premises a large and comfortable dwelling with eight rooms and all the necessary out-houses and fixtures of the best kind and in good order.

We will not go into a detailed statement of the superiority of this Plantation, but invite all persons wishing to purchase valuable land to examine this. A plat of the land with a survey of the cleared portions is left in the hands of Mr. Isaac B. Farmer, on the premises, who is well acquainted with it and will give any information to persons wishing to purchase. We will sell it in one tract or divide it into two or three. If not disposed of at private sale, before the 12th of next January, we will, on that day, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, offer it at public sale to the highest bidder. It has not been necessary for a Physician to visit it during this year.

We will also sell at the same place, one hundred and ninety negroes, of the most valuable kind; among them are three carpenters, (one of these a Wheel-wright,) two Blacksmiths, one painter, three first-rate house servants, (one of them a seamstress,) a good ostler and some of the best cotton-pickers in the State.

Also, the Stock and Crop, consisting of about 1500 stacks of Fodder, two hundred bushels of Rye, four hundred bushels of Peas, three hundred and fifty fat hogs, 250 out hogs, 68 head of cattle, of the most improved breed. Among them are many fine milk cows, and nine yoke of young oxen, large and well broke; 1 pair of horses, 1 pair splendid thorough bred fillies, 3 blooded mares, 2 very fine ponies, 150 head of sheep, the seed from near 400,000 pounds of cotton, two Gins, one wheat thrasher, three saddles and bridles, forty casks of plaster and lime, eight wagons, ten carts, thirty-six sides of leather, household and kitchen furniture, and all the farming implements of every description. The sale will continue from day to day until everything is disposed of.

☞ TERMS OF SALE. The land will be disposed of on a credit of one, two, and three years. Bonds bearing interest from date, with approved security. will be required. The other property will be sold on a credit of six months, for all sums over ten dollars; and all under that amount, cash; the purchaser giving bond and security before the property is delivered.

W. R. SMITH,
PETER E. HINES, } *Ex'rs.*

Dec. 1, 1851. 896—wt12J.

MASONIC INSTITUTE.

GERMANTON, N. C.

GERMANTON LODGE No. 116 of Ancient York Masons, take pleasure in informing their brethren of the order, and the public generally, that they are about establishing at Germanton, an institution of a high grade of scholarship, for the education of males.

They, with many others, having long felt the want of a school of this character in this part of the South, have taken measures to build up an institution that will give to our young men every advantage for obtaining a thorough education in any part, or the whole of a College Course. Students can be prepared for any of the College classes.

Mr. GEORGE M. EVERHART has been elected by the Board of Trustees as the PRINCIPAL. Mr. Everhart has had the experince of nearly seven years as Teacher—four years as the Principal of an Academy, and three as an instructor in one of the most popular colleges in the South. Marked success has attended his efforts in each of these departments. Moreover, if scholarship and untiring energy and a devotion to his profession, can recommend him to our people, he surely will receive their entire confidence. Several competent assistants will aid him, and such other means will be employed that shall raise the School at once to a position of superior usefulness.

The Edifice is a very large and elegant brick building.

Germanton is remarkable for its healthy location, and the morality of its citizens. Board can be obtained in our best families at the low price of $6 per month.

The scholastic year is divided into two unequal sessions, the first commencing on Tuesday, the 1st of January, 1852, continues 15 weeks. The second, commencing on the third Monday in June, continues 27 weeks.

The prices of tuition are as follows:

Ancient Languages,	$25	per year,
English and Mathematics,	18	- -
The Primary branches,	14	- -

The members of the Lodge are the Trustees of the Institute.

Committee in behalf of Trustees,
J. F. HILL,
I. S. GIBSON,
DR. W. W. STEDMAN,
A. SCALES,
J. A. BITTING,
DR. B. JONES,
E. BANNER,
DR. W. WITHERS,
S. S. BLACKBURN.

Germanton, Oct 20, 1851. 103—w.1st Jan.

Forestville Female Academy,

B. W. JUSTICE, A. B. Principal.,

THE exercises of this institution will be resumed on the third Monday in January 1852, under the care of the Principal above named, a gentleman who graduated with distinction at one of our State Colleges, and has had considerable experience as a teacher. He will be aided by an assistant every way competent to teach Music and all the ornamental branches usually taught in Seminaries for young Ladies. In point of health, intelligence and good society, it is believed Forestville and the surrounding country cannot be excelled by any locality in the State. And the Trustees are determined that an opportunity shall be offered parents to educate their daughters here, as well as at any similar school, and at the same time keep them free from the distractions and extravagance of towns.

TERMS

Per Session of five months, 7½, 10, or 12½ Dollars, according to advancement in English branches.

Latin and French, each, $5.

Music on the Piano, with use of instrument, $18
" Guitar " " " $18

Board can be obtained with the Principal or in private families, at $8 per month.

For further particulars, address the Principal or the Secretary of the board of Trustees. By order of the Trustees.

PEYTON A DUNN, *Secretary.*

Forestville N. C. Nov. 28th, 1851. 896—w6w.

PLEASANT GROVE ACADEMY,

WAKE FOREST, N. C.

THE next session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next, under the supervision of Mr. William M. Crenshaw, a graduate of Randolph Macon College. Mr. Crenshaw comes highly recommended by the faculty of said institution,—has a great talent for imparting instruction, and possesses a good knowledge of human nature.

Students can be prepared here for any College, or for the active pursuits of life.

This institution being permanent, and situated in a neighborhood distinguished for its health and beautiful scenery, a liberal share of patronage will be expected.

The Trustees are building a new Academy 1½ miles from Forestville, which will be completed by the next session.

TERMS—$7, $10, and $15 per session of five months, according to advancement. No deduction except in cases of protracted illness. Board can be obtained at $6 per month. For further particulars address Dr. W. H. HEARTSFIELD, at Forestville.

By order of the Trustees.

Nov. 24, 1851. 895—t15Jan.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Caswell County, on the 23d day of October, 1851, a Negro man, who says his name is SIMON, and that he belongs to John Segar, or Segars, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina. Said negro is about 36 years old, five feet, four or five inches high, his front upper teeth decayed, had on when taken up a Wool hat, dark brown Woolen coat and pantaloons. The owner is required to prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

F. A. WILEY, *Sheriff.*

October 24th, 1851. 892—w2m.

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscriber has recently supplied himself with a full and varied assortment of the best and most fashionable Job type, and is now prepared to execute Jobs of all kinds with neatness and despatch, and on moderate terms.

Call at the Standard Office, Raleigh, N. C.

W. W. HOLDEN.

Abbott's history of Josephine.

PRICE 60 cents.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, November 9th, 1851. 3—

State of North Carolina, Pitt County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1851.

The petition of Artemesia Whitfield, Elizabeth Whitfield, and Jesse Thomas Whitfield, an infant, by his next friend, Jesse Bryan, *vs.* Temple Whitfield, Adm'r. of Benjamin Whitfield, Joel Whitfield, Benjamin Whitfield, Albania Corun, Marmaduke House.

Petition for Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, in this case, Joel Whitfield, Benjamin Whitfield, and Albania Corun, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for five weeks successively, notifying the said non-residents to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Pitt, at the Court House, in Greenville, on the first Monday in February next, then and there to make their defence to this petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them and heard accordingly.

Witness, Henry Sheppard, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Greenville, the first Monday of November, and in the 76th year of American Independence A. D. 1851.

H. SHEPPARD, C. C. C.

Nov. 20, 1851. (Pr. of Adv. $5,62½.) 895—5w.

State of North Carolina, Pitt County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1851.

The petition of Hardy Johnson, William Johnson, Julia Johnson, Anna Johnson, and John Herrington and wife Susan, *vs.* Cannon Johnson, Lewis Johnson, and Jemima, wife of Noah Witherington.

Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court-House, in Greenville, on the first Monday of February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or this petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to them and heard accordingly.

Witness, Henry Sheppard, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Greenville, the first Monday of November, and in the 76th year of American Independence, A. D. 1851.

H. SHEPPARD, C. C. C.

Nov. 20, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 895—6w.

State of North Carolina, Granville Co.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, SEPTEMBER TERM.

William Wilson *vs.* Elizabeth Wilson—*Petition for Divorce.*

IN this case it appearing that a copy of the petition and subpœna were issued to the defendant in manner as by the statute in such cases is required, and the return thereon being that the Defendant is not to be found, proclamation is publicly made at the Court House door by the Sheriff for the said defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the subpœna, and the said defendant failing to appear, it is ordered by the Court that publication for three months be made in the North Carolina Standard for the said Elizabeth Wilson to be and appear at the Superior Court, to be held for the County and State aforesaid, at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday of March next, and answer to the plaintiff's petition.

Witness, Benjamin C. Cooke, clerk of our said Court, at office, in Oxford, the 24th day of October, A. D. 1851.

BENJ. C. COOKE, C. C. C.

Oct. 27, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $7,50) 103—3mw.

State of North Carolina, Franklin Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1851.

Young Patterson, Executor of Nathan Patterson, dec'd., against Erasmus Fenner and others, Heirs at Law of Dr. Richard Fenner, deceased.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Erasmus Fenner and others, (whose names are unknown,) but who are Heirs at Law of Dr. Richard Fenner, deceased, live beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a paper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, for said Erasmus Fenner and others, who are Heirs at Law of Dr. Richard Fenner, deceased, to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Franklin aforesaid, on the 2d Monday in December, A. D. 1851, and replevy, plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against them, and the Land levied on be condemned and ordered to be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's recovery and costs.

Witness, Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of September, 1851.

Y. PATTERSON, C. C. C.

October 25th, 1851. (pr. adv. $5 62½.) 104—6w.

State of North Carolina, Granville Co.

Court of Equity, Fall Term, A. D. 1851.

Elizabeth Williams *vs.* Wm. Williams, Adm'r. of Geo. Williams, and others, *Original Bill.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Thomas Dew and wife Betsey, James Weathers and wife Nancy, Henry Williams, Arthur Williams and Jones Williams, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made six weeks successively in the North Carolina Standard, for the said defendants to appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held in the Court House, at Oxford, on the first Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said bill of complaint, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte.*

Witness, James M. Wiggins, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday of September, 1851.

JAS. M. WIGGINS, C. M. E.

Dec 4, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $5 62½.) 896—6w.

State of North Carolina, WAKE COUNTY,

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1851.

The nuncupative will of John Pennington, deceased, being reduced to writing, as testified to by the two subscribing witnesses, and being exhibited in Open Court and offered for probate by George H. Pennington; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John W. Spain and his wife Susan, heirs at law of the said John Pennington, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the said John W. Spain and his wife Susan to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wake aforesaid, at the Court House, in the City of Raleigh, on the 3rd Monday of February next, and then and there to show cause if any they have why the said will shall not be admitted to probate.

Witness James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 3rd Monday of November, A. D. 1851.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

Dec. 8, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $5,62 1-2.) 887—6w.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 21st inst., a Mulatto man, LEWIS, about 25 years of age, six feet high, and carries himself very erectly; is intelligent and likely. He professes to be a Barber and Shoemaker.

Lewis was purchased a short time since from a Kentuckian, has been employed in driving horses and mules, and is well known in Tennessee and North Carolina. He probably has a pass, and is making his way back to Kentucky, or to a free State.

The above reward will be paid for the delivery of Lewis to the subscriber, in Columbia, S. C., or for his confinement in any jail in any Southern State.

J. M. E. SHARP.

Columbia, S. C., Oct. 24, 1851. 895—3t.w.

NOTICE.

ON Monday after Christmas, being the 29th of December next, I shall sell at the late dwelling house of James Tomlinson, deceased, some eight or ten Negroes of various ages and sizes and of both sexes. I shall also sell at the same time some 200 barrels of Corn and some 30 Blade Stacks (if not sold before) and some 4 or 5 pens of Shucks.

The Negroes will be sold on six month's credit, and the Corn and Fodder on a credit of three months, with interest from date.

There will also be hired out some twenty Negroes for twelve months.

Notes with approved security will be required in every instance.

B. H. TOMLINSON, *Adm'r.*

Johnston County, Dec. 1, 1851. 897—2t.

Select Classical School,

MELLVILLE, ALAMANCE COUNTY, N. C.

THE next session of this School will commence on the 14th of January, 1852.

As the numbar of pupils is limited, early application is requested.

The situation, 20 miles N. W. of Chapel Hill, 14 West of Hillsborough and 5 miles East of Graham, has always been considered one of the healthiest places in the State. The School enjoys the advantages of a tri-weekly mail.

For circulars containing the place of the School and terms, apply to the Rev. Alexander Wilson, D. D. Melville, Alamance County, N. C.

Dec. 2, 1851. 886—4w.

NORTH CAROLINA READER, by C. H. Wiley's Esq., $1,00. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Rare Chance for a good Investment.

IS now offered by the Subscriber who wishes to dispose of his *Carriage and Harness Manufactory.*

This extensive and well known Establishment, has now been in operation for upwards of 10 years, and has turned out and sold more vehicles than any other in the State. The sales for the last five years have averaged upwards of $20,000 per annum. The Establishment is situated on Main Street, and comprises a Wood Shop containing 8 benches; a Harness Shop, containing 4 benches; a Blacksmith Shop with 4 forges, and Large and commodious Paint and Trimming Rooms—all new and in excellent order. There are besides these a large wood house, filled with an immense quantity of fine seasoned Timber, adapted to every department of the business. A Turning Lathe and Saw moved by horse power; a new Pump on the premises. Shelter for vehicles, and in a word all the improvements and conveniences found in the best Establishments either North or South.

Immediately opposite, are the Dwelling House and Ware House. The Dwelling-house is a fine two story building, with an acre lot attached, having all necessary out houses and conveniences required by a family. The situation is elevated, healthy and pleasant. The Ware-house is a new two story 50 ⋈ 26 ft. building, and cost upwards of $1250. In addition to these will be found a large and varied assortment of

Trimmings, Paints, Leather and Harness MOUNTINGS,

all new and of the latest style.

The position of Greenville, situated as it is in the midst of the wealthiest and most fertile portion of the State,—connected with Raleigh and the west by a Plank Road, with the east and the seaboard by a river always open to Steamboat navigation—besides the high character of the Establishment, for the durability and elegance of its work, combine with the growing importance of the place to render it the most appropriate point in Eastern Carolina for a Carriage Manufactory. The purchaser will obtain the most accommodating terms, and any reasonable time to make his payments.

To his friends and patrons the subscriber returns his hearty thanks for their liberal patronage, and informs them that he has now on hand the largest and finest assortment of BUGGIES and other VEHICLES ever seen here, which he will be happy to sell on low terms for cash or negotiable notes. He respectfully invites friends and purchasers to call and examine his stock.

JAMES NELSON.

Greenville, June 25, 1851. 75—tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership, under the name and style of McRAE & HARRISS, and have taken the new granite front store, lately erected by Capt. G. Potter, on Front between Market and Dock streets, where they will always keep a complete *wholesale* and *retail* stock of Crockery and Farming Implements, to which they invite the attention of merchants and others.

Being IMPORTERS, we feel confident we can sell articles in our line on as favorable terms, and of as good quality, as can be purchased in the United States.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.,
N. T. HARRISS.

Wilmiggton, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having formed a co-partnership with Mr. N. T. HARRISS, is desirous of closing up his old business, and begs leave to urge upon those indebted to him the necessity of a prompt settlement of their bills. He at the same time tenders his thanks to his former customers for their kind patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same to the new firm.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

McRAE & HARRISS,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in China, Glass, and Earthenware, and Farming Implements, west side Front street, between Market and Dock streets, Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, October 1, 1851. 97—tf.

Prime Green Tea,

JUST Received,

ALSO,

Loaf, Crushed, clarified and brown Sugar, Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Starch, Nutmegs, Cloves, and Mace, Spanish Indigo, bar Lead, Powder, Shot, and Percussion Caps, Blacking, shoe, scrubbing, horse, crumb and hearth Brushes, tooth, nail and hair brushes, cut Nails, finishing and common Brads, Swedes Iron and cast Steel, cotton and wool cards, bellows, brass and cast Irons, Gothic Fenders, shovels and tongs, Hods, fire carriers, Painted and brass bound Buckets, wire sieves, shovels and spades, Collin's axes, Augurs, saws, files, chisels, cross cut and mill saws, Broad axes, adzs, frying pans, wafer and waffle irons, Knob, pad, stock, till and cupboard Locks, hinges, screws, finishing brads, cut tacks, knives and forks, Pen and pocket knives, scissors and shears, Iron squares, trace and log chains, wagon boxes, Tin and Crockery ware.

For sale by J. BROWN.

Oct. 14, 1851. 99—

MARBLE WORK AND IRON RAILINGS.

JOHN STRUTHERS & SON,

No. 360 Market-Street, Philadelphia,

Furnish all kinds of Marble Work,

MANTELS, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, &C.,

At the most reasonable rates, and work warranted equal to any house in the Union.

MORE & GALLAGHER,

Corner of Broad & Coates Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURE

ALL KINDS OF IRON RAILINGS,

For Enclosures, Balconies, Verandahs, and any FANCY IRON WORK,

On the most reasonable terms. Orders attended to with dispatch.

September 27, 1851. 94—6m

A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

MORE NEW BOOKS.

THE life and times of Calvin, the great Reformer. Translated from the German of Paul Henry, D. D. 2 vol., 8 mo., $3.

Scenes and Legends in the North of Scotland, by Hugh Miller, author of Old Red Sand Stone, Foot Prints of the Creator, &c. 1 vol., 12 mo., $1,25.

Campbell's Lives of the Chief Justices of England, from the Norman Conquest to the Death of Lord Mansfield. American edition, just re-printed. 2 vol., 8 mo., $3,50.

Appleton's Dictionary of Mechanics, Machinery, Engine Work and Engineering, with 400 Illustrations. 2 vol. Royal, 8 vo., ½ Calf, $12,00.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, ct. 20th, 1851. 1—10

FORM BOOK—The North Carolina Form Book; containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States; the act fixing the fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c. Calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the North Carolina bar. For sale by H. D. TURNER,

Raleigh, December, 1851. N. C. Bookstore.

LATE IMPORTATION OF RICH FANCY DRY GOODS,

OF NEW DESIGNS, FROM LONDON AND PARIS,

FOR THE WINTER TRADE OF THE CITY OF RALEIGH;

FALL FASHIONS FOR 1851.

THE undersigned, having just received the remainder of his Fall and Winter supply of RICH FANCY DRY GOODS, in addition to those already announced, from the City of New York, making his assortment ample and complete, takes pleasure in informing the intelligent reader that he has now the satisfaction of presenting to the public,

The Heaviest, Richest, Best, Cheapest, and most Magnificent Stock of FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS,

he has ever had the honor to offer to the Ladies and Gentlemen of good taste, in this enlightened community and he surrounding country; comprising, in part, the following desirable articles:

FOR THE LADIES:

Rich Gros de Rhine and Brocade Silks,
Plain and figured Chameliion Gros de Paris,
Super Mateonean rich black Lustered Silks,
Elegant Brocade and Chine Apple Green Silks and Satins,
Turk Satins and Plaid Silks,
Plain and figured Cashmeres and Delaines,
Embroidered and plain Merinoes,
Rich embroidered Robes and Fancy Bombazines,
Rich Valparaiso Dresses,
Beautiful Plaid Cashmere,
Plain and figured Silk Poplins,
Plain and Brocade Alpaccas, (all colors),
Red, Green, and Mode colored Paramattas,
500 pieces splendid British and American Prints,
50 " new style London Chintz Calicoes,
Rich Furniture Prints, of Cochineal dyes,
Plain and Plaid French Ginghams,
Book, Swiss, and Jaconet Muslins,
Bishop Lawns, Dotted and Tarlton Muslins,
Plain and Plaid Cambrics,
Plain and Embroidered Cashmere Shawls,
Plaid and Damask Shawls,
Fashionable Straw and Leghorn Bonnets,
Splendid Bonnet, Neck, and Cap Ribbons,
Ribbon Fringes, Laces, and Braids,
Glass, Fancy, and Acorn Buttons,
Thread, Blonde, and Lisle Laces and Edgings,
Beautiful Collars and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Fine Cotton and Cashmere Hose,
Super Kid and Silk Gloves and Mitts,
Corded, Jenny Lind, and Grass Skirts,
Fine Morrocco and Calf Walking Shoes,
Gaiters and Jenny Lind Slippers,
Woolen Wrappers and Caps.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, &C.:

Super Blue, Black, and Fancy Cloths,
Black and Fancy Chine Cassimeres,
Tweeds Cloth and Coburg do
Plaid Linsey and Marlboro' Stripes,
Irish Linen and Cotton Shirting,
200 pieces Sheeting and Shirting, from 5 to 10 cents,
4, 6, 8, 10, and 12-4 Sheeting,
500 yards Tow, and Thread and Cotton Cloth,
White Jeans and Canton Flannel,
Woolen Shirts and Drawers,
British and American Long Cloth,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Half Hose and Suspenders,
York and Kentucky Jeans,
Silk and Merino Vesting,
Blue and mixed GREAT COATS,
Beautiful Silk Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Black Hoskin, Berlin, and Cashmere Gloves,
Rose and Whitney Blankets,
Duffle and Saddle do
Fine Moleskin, Fur, and California Hats,
Men and Boys' Cloth and Velvet Caps,
White and Red Flannel,
Fine Boots and Shoes,
India Rubber Overshoes,
Kersey and Cotton Osnaburgs.

These Goods will be sold on the most accommodating terms, either at Wholesale or Retail, and the purchaser may rely upon getting more Goods, for the amount of money invested, than he ever did before.

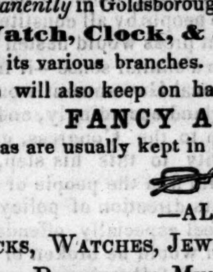
Raleigh, November 4th, 1851. T. A. MITCHELL.

105—

NEW WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE

Corner of West-Centre and Chestnut Sts.

GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C.



D. G. Lougee,

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

AND DEALER IN

FANCY GOODS.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wayne County, and the Public generally, that he has located *permanently* in Goldsborough, where he will carry on the

Watch, Clock, & Jewelry Business,

in all its various branches.

He will also keep on hand a general assortment of

FANCY ARTICLES,

such as are usually kept in similar establishments.

—ALSO—

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, CUTLERY, SPECTACLES, PERFUMERY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &C.

☞ **Repairing** done with neatness and despatch, on moderate terms, and warranted.

☞ *Call at the sign of the Watch.* ☜

D. G. LOUGEE.

Goldsborough, Oct. 25, 1851. 103

DR. WILLIAM R. MILLER,

OFFICE ABOVE THE

LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

Raleigh, July 22nd, 1851. 76—

SAVAGE AND MEARES,

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANTS

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 12, 1851. 81—1y.

J. W. & C. C. PUGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Forwarding Agents,

GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,

LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 26—

JOHN C. PALMER'S

DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.

Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850. 8—tf.

HURRAH FOR NORTH CAROLINA!

Home Industry must Succeed!

I am now prepared to manufacture DOOR LOCKS with mineral Knobs, for 65 cents a piece, warranted; also, LOCKS up to $150.

Also, MACHINERY made to order; and file-cutting, new and old. *Old files made as good as new.*

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 13th 1851. 90—1y.

NEW BOOKS.

LITERARY Reminiscences, from the Autobiography of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey, 2 vol. $1 50

MARGARET, a tale of the Real and Ideal, Blight and Bloom, &c., 2 vol. $2 00

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 13, 1851. 99—4

TAKEN UP!

And committed to the Jail of Wake County as a runaway, a negro boy, who says his name is Sandford, and that he belongs to John P. Andrews, of Franklin County, and was hired to Dr. Peter Foster. The boy is about 35 years old, weighs about 140 lbs., five feet eight or nine inches high, and very black. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

W. H. HIGH, *Sheriff.*

Raleigh, Dec. 5, 1851. 11—

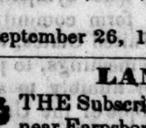
GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

KAHNWELLER & BROTHER, respectfully inform Merchants, Planters and others, that they are prepared to supply any amount of DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., on the most favorable terms. They can successfully compete with any southern market, as all will find on application.

We have the late Reading Room expressly fitted up for the wholesale business.

Wilmington, Nov. 13, 1851. 6—6t.

Music and Pianos.



JUST RECEIVED, at the North Carolina Music Store, 2,000 pieces of new and elegant *Music*, among which may be found the songs of Miss Catharine Hayes, with correct lithographs of the "Swan of Erin." Also, the Bloomer Waltzes and Polkas, with splendid colored vignettes of the Bloomer; also, Passadita, &c.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

September 26, 1851. 94—tf.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his tract of LAND, near Earpsborough, Johnston County, consisting of 335 acres, and embracing some very good soil and some fifteen thousand turpentine boxes. The location is a good one for a Physician; and I will also sell my lot of Medicines to any one wishing to purchase.

☞ A liberal credit for the same will be given on note and good security.

E. R. POWER.

September 15, 1851. 92—3m.

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.

A LARGE supply, just received and for sale cheap, by W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

LEATHER FOR FALL TRADE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WE respectfully announce to our friends and the trade, generally, that we have determined to spare no efforts on our part to give Petersburg a Leather and Finding Establishment, whose stock shall compare favorably with that of any house, North or South. We are receiving from the importers and manufacturers of the Northern Cities one of the largest and best selected stocks we have ever known in this market, and we pledge ourselves to sell our goods as low as any South of New York, and many articles as low, if not lower, than they are to be had, even there, as we have now in full operation a large and well arranged Tannery, from which we shall be receiving Leather regularly.

We have also Brogans of our own manufacture, which we warrant a superior article.

Also, Shoemakers' Tools and Lasts, together with many other articles usually found in similar establishments, all of which will be sold in accordance with the above statement; and the only way we can prove this, is for purchasers to come and examine for themselves, and we shall be content to abide the result.

F. A. & R. H. FORD,
No. 21, Old Street,
opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

Petersburg, August 13, 1851. 83—tf.

E. L. HARDING, & Co.

WOULD observe, that, as the season draws on, for Fall and Winter Clothing, they have anticipated the wants of the people, and would be pleased to show all who may favor them with a call, their assortment, consisting of

Drab, Black, and Blue Beaver Cloth Overcoats and Sacks.

We would call your attention particularly to the assortment of Overcoats, as it embraces every desirable and late style. Our PANTS are excellent. Fastidious as well as men of Fashion, can here find something to please them, let their tastes be as various as our calls, and in fact, the only difficulty will be to choose from, rather than to find any particular *style* or color.

In the assortment of VESTS, you will find rich Cut Velvet, Merinos of all colors, Silk, light and dark Cassimere and Valencia, some of them really beautiful.

Our furnishing Department is complete and full, and we hardly deem it necessary for us to enumerate all the articles comprised under that head. You will find however, a large assortment of Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Suspenders, Cravats, H'd'k'fs, Socks, Cotton and Merino.

Call and examine our stock, we shall be glad to show our goods at all times, regardless of trouble, sale or no sale.

E. L. HARDING.
Telegraph Building, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Sept. 29, 1851. 94—

Ready Made Clothing.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have *no fears* of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall *continue* to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City.

A. B. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, 1850. 840—wtf.

FALL TRADE, 1851,

Southern Trade will soon insure Southern Rights!

I AM now receiving from Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk and Baltimore, my Fall and Winter supply of

Groceries, Dry Goods, Crockery, China and Hard Ware,

carefully selected for the season, at moderate prices for cash, or on a short credit to *punctual* customers. I expect to keep on hand in addition to the above, Salt, Fish, Flour and Bacon, Iron of different sizes, Nails of an excellent qualitity, with all necessary articles kept in a Village Store. I will take in exchange for Goods, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Fodder, Flax-seed, Bees-wax and Cotton, or Tow Cloth, with any other produce that may suit in my line of business. Call at the Brick Store near the Bank.

THOMAS W. HOLDEN.

P. S. I will attend to any *Commission business*, or forwarding of Goods, so as to satisfy those who may intrust them to me.

T. W. H.

October 1, 1851. 95—

MATTRESS MAKING.

THE Subscriber has just received, direct from the North, a supply of the best quality of Curled Hair, which will enable him to manufacture a superior quality of Hair Mattresses.

He would respectfully inform the Public that he can furnish them with the BEST articles in his line, as cheap as they can be bought in New York. Persons from the neighboring villages and counties, who have heretofore sent North, can provide themselves with as good an article of work, and at as low a price, by sending their orders to me.

Also, constantly on hand, the much improved SHUCK and COTTON MATTRESSES, and at the lowest prices. Also, Sofas, Lounges, and Easy Chairs, manufactured in various styles. Also, repairing and renovating old Hair Mattresses, &c., done at the shortest notice.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Ware Room on Fayetteville street, two doors above the YARBROUGH HOUSE.

J. HENRY HARRISS,
Upholsterer and Mattress Maker.

Raleigh, October 24, 1851. 102—

NAZARINE and Sky-Blue Marinos,
Super White and Mode Col'd do.,
Rose, Dark Green, Pea Green and Cherry Col'd Muslins,
An additional supply of handsome Ribbons,
White and Col'd Paris Kid Gloves,
Velvet Ribbons,
Embroidering Braids, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

101—